The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,920—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2833 530	E. M. Edmond	11thSept.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	R. Methven	18th ,,
— VERONA	3049 600	E. Ashdown	25th ,,
(s) POONA	3130 550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct
— VENETIA	2726 450	J. Orman	9th ,,
(s) THIBET	2193 400	W. R. Jordon	16th ,,
— SUMATRA	2468 450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd ,,
(s) LOMBARDY	2723 450	A. W. Adamson	30th ,,

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3462 800	S. D. Shallard	19th Sept.
RAMESES	2481 370	A. Symons	24th ,,
TEHERAN	3869 400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Chilka Lake, Gopalpore, Palasa Point, and Chittagong, for any order, weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th September, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Mussreh, in the forgoing or any other.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th S ptember. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and parties are of customs and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th September 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on their of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 190	Rs. 2	Rs.	80
Suez	360	220		80
Port Said	380	240		90
Messina	500	340		140
Naples	500	340		140
Leghorn	500	340		140
Genoa	520	360		140
Marseilles	520	360		145

Including Wine / Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers have Saloons for First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	about 20th Sept.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	Collin.	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2300	300	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 8th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	4239	500	about 21st Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2288	500	to follow.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2930	421	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SULPHATE OF QUINO CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation [α]j=90)

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian Chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per ounce Rs 3-12.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS SPECIAL.

P. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY. (6314)

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES....MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available 2 nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Governor's Box to hold 8	,, 960
Private Box to hold 4	,, 480
Orchestra Stall	,, 100

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on and after TUESDAY, September 7.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus showing the subscribers guarantee can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co,

TO BE LET, with immediate possession a well FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by H. F.WHYTE, Esq., and just vacated by W. C. Hughes, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJI & Co.,
House and Estate Agents,
33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOWS at Matheran for Coming Cold Season.

No.		Rent Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	500
3	The Byke	500
10	The Harmitage	700
11	Red Lands	500
14	Scotts' Bungalow	500
29	Ewart Lodge	300
34	Wood Land	440
36	Coxson's Lodge	250
40	Robertson's Bungalow	500
43	Hon. Rodger's Bungalow	350
49	Craigh Burn	250
55	Caprera House	450
74	Marry Lodge	350
84	Barr Cottage	500
101	Fleetwood	350
52	The Folly	600
12	The Rugby Lodge	500
28	Beehive	500
54	The Wilderness	350
32	Keepsake	250

For further particulars such as plan of Matheran Hill Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation, apply to

B. SAKARAMJI & Co.,
House and Estate Agents,
33, Meadow Street.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 500 tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, as per specification, in squared logs.

II. Specification and forms of Tender may be had on application to the undersigned.

III A deposit of 10 per cent for the due fulfilment of the Contract will be required.

IV Sealed tenders, which must furnish rates at 50 c. ft. to a ton, must be sent to the address of the Superintendent of Work, Kathiawar Rly. to Railways, Bhawnagar, on or before the 13 h September 1880.

V The Superintendent of Works Kathiawar State Railways does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. HILEY,
Offg. Port Storekeeper State Railway Department.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September instant, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the period ending 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of the present Directors, al of whom retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1880.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Undermentioned SHAREHOLDERS, that pursuant to notice published in this paper on the 17th and 27th August and 2nd September 1880 their SHARES have been absolutely forfeited this day :—

Munjee Ramjee	5 shares	Numbered 2411 at 2415
Bhamuil Jagjee	5	ditto 2421 at 2425
Jadowjee Moorarjee	5	ditto 2431 at 2435
Nursey Kessowjee	20	ditto 2080 at 1099
H. Maxwell	15	ditto 2451 at 2465

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1880.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September 1880, at 3, o'clock, to TRANSACT the following business, that is to say,

To consider and pass the following resolution :—

That the Liquidators of the Company be authorised to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company, about to be formed, and registered in Bombay under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and intended to be called the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, all the property of the Company remaining (after the recent sale to Government) moveable and immoveable, including their assets, rights, credits, further goodwill, and will receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 750 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400, each in the said New Apollo Press Company, Limited, such 750 Shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every share in the Apollo Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share in the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, for each share held by him in the Apollo Press Company, Limited. The New Apollo Press Company, Limited, in further consideration of such assignment undertaking the payment and discharge of all the debts and liabilities either actual or contingent, and the performance of all contracts and engagements of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, save and except the performance of the contract for the said sale to Government, which will shortly be completed by the said Liquidators, and the discharge of any liabilities which may relate to the land and property sold.

By order of the Liquidators,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash .....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR SOAP TABLETS.

CAN be used by all classes of people, being cheap, economical, and made of best materials and perfumes. Per dozen Tablets 14 As.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY
E. RIMMEL
FOR
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ Each tablet is stamped with our name, without which NONE is GENUINE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. GEELONG
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

NOTIFICATION.

THE HORSE FAIR to be OPENED in Connection with the Poona Horse Show will commence on 2nd October 1880, and will be free and public.

2. Persons sending horses for sale will be expected to conform to the Regulations made by the Committee to ensure order & cleanliness.

3. Persons requiring covered shelter for their horses should send notice to the Secretary, Poona Horse show, before the 25th September, stating the accommodation required, for which a small fee will be charged.

4. Persons desiring it will receive the assistance of the Committee in procuring grass and grain at a reasonable rate.

5. Communications to be addressed to the Superintendent of Police Poona.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
District Superintendent of Police & Joint Secretary, Poona Horse Show.

Poona, 30th July 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel with my wife for ten days. We have found it most comfortable in every way, in fact it resembles in comfort more an English than an Indian Hotel.—F. H. S. MURPHY, Surg. A. I. M. D. August 3rd, 1880.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 15, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN WANTS to LEARN European Music on Piano at his residence. None but competent Pianist, either Male or Female, should apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

DON'T MULTIPLY and DIVIDE ANY MORE. Use CONNOR'S TABLE OF PRODUCTS and QUOTIENTS. Price Rs. 3. To be had at Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA'S, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON. After Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 34-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz, qts. Rs. 36, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU RAUZAN. After Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 30-8; Credit, 1 doz. qts., Rs. 30, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 32.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU PALMER, Af or Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 25-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 27-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE, Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 25; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 26.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN. Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 21, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 17-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 19-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 20.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 15-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 17-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PETIT MEDOC, in Litre Bottles. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 15-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 17-12; Credit 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PETIT MEDOC. Excellent for Breakfast. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15-8; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 14-9, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 16

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PAUILLAC. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s VOLNAY, strongly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22-8, 2 doz pts. Rs. 24-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 25-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavor. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 19-4, Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 20.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY AMONTILLADO, A 1, rare and 10 years' old. Cash per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-12; Credit 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY AMONTILLADO, choice and superior. Black Seal, Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 32-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY AMONTILLADO, rich and soft with fine bouquet. C sh, per 1 doz. qts., Rs. 28-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts., Rs. 30-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry, Black seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY. MANZANILLA, Red seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 32; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY. Good Dinner Wine. White seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 17-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVAPORT. Delicate Fine Flavour. Mature. Gold Capsule Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT. (Choice, some years in bottle). Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT WINE. Black Seal. Fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORT. A GOOD FULL WINE, Red Seal. Cash, 1 doz, qts. Rs. 19-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 21; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 20, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 22.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SACRAMENTAL PORT WINE, St. Martin's Malaga. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKEY Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-0; Credit, 1 doz qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 20-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SCHNAPPS —Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial The Price, cuty paid, Cash Rs. 18-0; Credit Rs. 18-8 per dozen.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS and KOPF'S Compressed Vegetables. Apply to W. J. ESSAI'S Provision Stores, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Gujerati Books used in Government Examinations; also a Gujerati Grammar for English Students. Address with full particulars J. P., care of Postmaster, Gadichi, Bhownuggur.

PIANOFORTE TUNING—Nicholas Warne will execute orders received by to-morrow night (TUESDAY) previous to a week's absence from Bombay. 1, Meadow St.

HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED for a Girls School to be opened in the Fort in connection with the Cathedral High School. Apply to Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Bombay.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

E tra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	CARLOWITZ,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	SPIRITS,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	LIQUEURS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	BEERS AND CIDERS.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate, ...per dozen	32	0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit..... ,,	29	0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit ,,	25	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25	0 0
In Hunting cases	,,	30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	,,	35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2½ years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a eat luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per dor.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs.	18	Complete suit.
,, Silk and Wool ,,	,,	18-8	,, ,,
,, Oxford Cloth	,,	11	,, ,,
,, Zephyr Cloth	,,	11	,, ,,
,, Silk	,,	25	,, ,,

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blod. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion An enormous casumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First General Meeting, to be held within four months of registration, thus giving incoming Shareholders an opportunity of Election in the management of their affairs.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS,
Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AGENT IN LONDON,
FRANCIS G. LANE, Esq., Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

FROM a commercial point of view the general position to-day has undergone a very marked change for the better. The defeat of Ayub Khan near Kandahar pretty well assures the termination of the war in Afghanistan, which for the past two years has undoubtedly exercised a considerable adverse influence on trade; and the Crop accounts from up-country are all more reassuring, the rainfall of the past few days having extended with good effect over the districts where rain was most wanted. Being mail day, and a native holiday as well, the full effect of the good news is not apparent from the movements of to-day's markets, but there can be little doubt that a tendency to improvement will not be long in making itself felt, more especially in connection with Government Paper, Stocks and Shares; and more slowly perhaps, but not the less surely in our import trade, which for some weeks past has been so stagnant.

The home telegrams, while reporting a considerable number of small fluctuations, convey nothing of great moment. Yesterday Consols were ¼ and Frehch Rentes ¼ higher at 97⅞ and 120½ respectively. Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ higher in Fours at 80⅝, unchanged in Fours-and-a-half at 87⅛. A payment of £225,000 into the Bank of England is reported, but rates of discount in the open market appear to be unaltered.

In Metals an advance of 10s. per ton is quoted in Copper Braziers and a decline of 5s. in Hard Spelter.

Of the Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil exhibit no movement. Linseed is said to be quieter, and Calcutta, to arrive via Cape, is quoted 3d. per quarter lower, but Bombay on the spot is 6d. higher. Rapeseed is firm with a partial advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Wheat comes dull with a general decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta sorts to arrive, except for No. 2 Club via Canal which is reduced 1s. 3d.

Piece Goods in Manchester Reuter reports dull with a decline of 1¼d. to 3d. per piece in Shirtings. An advance of ⅛d. per lb. is quoted in Twist; but this, we are inclined to think, must be a mistake. The shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during August, according to Reuter, are again heavy for Calcutta, but comparatively moderate for Bombay.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady; sales 8,000 bales, and to-day quiet, with sales estimated at 5,000 bales, the proportion of Surats being 500 and 600 bales respectively. Spot prices have undergone no change, but Mid. American deliveries, which yesterday advanced 1-16d. for this month and 1-32d. for Oct.-Nov., have to-day receded 1-16d. for both, making the quotations 6 29-32d. and 6 9-32d. respectively. In New York, ready Mid. Uplands yesterday declined from 11 13-16 to 11 11-16 cents, and November shipment from 10.51 to 10.42 cents. To-day ready is unaltered, but November is one point lower at 10.41 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple, from which it will be observed that the visible supply has decreased by 40,000 and the stock in Liverpool by 7,000 bales during the week. The figures all round, however, are still largely in excess of the corresponding period of the past few years; and what is of even more importance as regards the future of the market, the American receipts are unprecedentedly large for so early in the season. This we hear it reported is put down to "exceptional causes," but to our thinking people who accept an "exceptionally large crop" as the chief cause, are likely to come out most correct in their calculations of the future. If ever an American Crop gave promise of a large yield this does, and that the bulk of the trade hold that view is evident from the fact of Mid. Uplands for delivery two months hence being worth ¼d. per lb. less than on the spot. Some people are of opinion that Surats at the moment are comparatively cheap, but this we think is a mistake, as the real comparison does not lie with ready American, but with deliveries, on which Spinners now-a-days practically base their calculations.

The total visible supply for all Europe affords the following comparison with the past two years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	1270000	979880	1111410
" " of Surats ...	379000	452590	342790

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	617000	378570	519400
" London	44000	850	18810
American Afloat.....		000	9900
E. Indian "		000	131400
	778000	581420	679510
Price of Mid. Uplands.....	7 1-16d.	6 13-16d.	6 9-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...4	15-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 3-16d.
Difference...	2¼d.	1½d.	1¾d.

The American Cotton figures compare as follows with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	42000	12600	25200
" Exports to U.K.....	17000	9000	3600
" " " Continent...	1000	4000	Nil.
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	42000	12600	25200
" Exports to U. K. " ...	17000	9000	2700
" " to Continent " ...	1000	4000	Nil.
" Stock at the ports....	147000	55000	57000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London still quoted at 52¼d. per oz., and nothing of a change producing character from Calcutta, sterling has shown the usual quietness of mail day. Only a very small business has been done and rates close partially 1 32d. easier than they opened. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand...	..1s. 8 3 32d.	per Re.
" 3 months' sight..	..1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3 "	...2 15	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Being a native holiday there has practically been no market, but amongst the banks there have been buyers at an advance of ¼ on yesterday's quotations without, so far as we can learn, finding any sellers. Quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 96 3-16; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 104 5 16.

The SHARE bazar has been closed to-day.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—The prospectus has been issued to-day of a new company to be called the *Lipon Gold Mining Company*. The Bombay agents are Messrs. C. R. B. Forbes and Co., and the list of provisional directors includes several people whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the object for which the company is formed will be honestly carried out. The Prospectus, however, practically admits that all that can as yet be said as to the estate proposed to be worked is that it is situated in the Gold mining districts in the Wynaad," and Gold prospecting rather than mining will thus be the first stage in the proceedings. The way in which [illegible] nevertheless, shows that it is the [illegible] very cautiously to work.

[illegible] *Gold Mining Co.*—The remarks which we made in our yesterday's article on the prospectus of this Company have only been partially answered in the letter addressed to us on the subject and published in our columns to-day. Subscribers have now A certain protection in that the Bankers for the Company will [illegible] subscriptions; but Messrs. [illegible] appealed to the Indian public on advertisements to take shares in a Company [illegible] is not sufficient to say that all information will be duly sent to Messrs. Premayne and Co., and that the conditions of purchase of the property, &c., &c., is to be obtained at 20, Apollo Street. A prospectus couched in the terms of the one under remark challenges criticism, and such criticism should be replied to openly and without reservation.

COTTON.—The market is very dull, and with the exception of a few purchases for the local mills at about previous rates we have not heard of any business. Quotation for New Crop, March delivery, are nominally about Rs. 2 lower, say, for Akote Rs. 215, Broach Rs. 224.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unaltered in value with nothing doing for export.

FREIGHTS are stagnant. There is no steamer on the Liverpool berth pending the return of the India from Kurrachee, for which 20s. is quoted. The Rydal Hall, it is reported, goes to Calcutta.

PIECE GOODS are practically unaltered to-day having been a holiday in the bazaar, but we ought shortly to see more activity with the more favourable aspect of affairs here and diminished shipments from home.

COALS are steady but inactive with few buyers and still fewer sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct	697
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	8 do	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	615xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. L. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	27,220	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	270

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Inch Keith, 1,237 tons, Captain D. Peebles, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed on the 4th inst. for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed on the 4th inst. for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Peebles, 1,613 tons, Captain W. Fordyce, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Cardiff (13th June), with a cargo of 2,471 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in the harbour on the 4th inst from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigr. Genl. Wood, Mr Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein, and 67 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Burmah (s)	Dougherty ...	Bussorah, Aug 20.
	County of Peebles ..	Fordyce.....	Cardiff, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	heesaly (s).....	Harbord	Calcutta.
	India(s).....	Robertson ...	Kurrachee.
	Australia (s)	Cates	Hongkong.
5	Inch Keith	Peebles	Calcutta.

The steamer Burmah, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
31	Madras(s) .....Harris	Rangoon, Aug 24.
	Gitana .....Stewart	Bombay, Aug 12.
	Woodburn .....Benson	Liverpool, May 28.
	Eurydice .....Young	Liverpool, June 5.
	Purnea (s) .....Nacoda	Muscat & Lings, June 7.
Sept. 1	Ja an (s) .....Gardner	Hongkong, Aug 14.
	Arabia (s).....Morris	Moulmein, Aug 24.
	Moray (s).....Butcher.....	Hongkong, Aug 14.
	Kirkwood .....Sinnott	Liverpool, May 23.
	Euphrates .....Cameron	Cardiff, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Ship City of Shanghai.

Sept. 1.—Steamers Madura, Coryis, and Curlew. Ships Blairgowrie and Killoon. Schooner Chieftain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Rev Mr Kerry.

Per Japan—From Hong Kong—Mrs T S Gardner. From Singapore—Mr A Harvey, Mr A Demetrius, Miss Manasseh. From Penang—Mrs Da Lury, Miss O Brien, Mr G Waikel.

Per Japan—From Hong Kong—Mrs T S Gardner and 7 deck. From Singapore—Mr A Harvey, Mr A Demetrius, Miss Manasseh and 35 deck From Penang—Mrs Da Lury, Miss O Brien, Mr G Walker and 64 deck.

Per Arabia—Capt A. Campbell, Mr T Finlay, Mr E Monk and child, Capt Burkley, one Mahomedan Lady and Chin Choo and 124 deck.

Per Moray—Messrs Fazel, Abdeally and Ameroodeen, Hakimjee, 10 Chinese, and 25 natives deck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
1	Mars	.....	Mauritius.
2	Meinam (s).....	.....	Galle.
	Malta (s).....	.....	Bombay.
3	Kingdom of Saxony.	.....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
2	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—2 casks hardware Abdoolcader Habutbhoy, 1 case hardware and 20 kegs iron wire nails Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

India s—100 drums linseed oil Esmailjee Ebramjee Kurva, 95 boxes bar silver [Rs 2,46,000], The C M Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—6 boxes silver coins [Rs 19,000], David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—64 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For further direction and costs on Commissioner's Report.

452-77—Macfarlane and G—Champabai vs Luckmidass Narrun and another—Macfarlane and G—and Jefferson and P.

601-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamawahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee and another—Jefferson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nanjee and others vs Marwadee Goolchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

452-79—Smith and F—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Tejpall and others—Hearn C and L—Macfarlane and G—and Craigie and L.

717-79—In person—(A pauper)—Narrondas Premdas vs Samuldas Raghowanthdas and others—H W Payne, Balkrishna and B, Chalk and W and in person.

577-79—Hore, C and B—Goculdas Cullianjee vs Ruttonbai—Khanderao M.

196-80—In person—Hajee Dada Hajee Vayah vs Jumnabai.

347-79—Hore, C and B—Jumnadas Sahiram and others vs Oodhowjee Nathoo and others—Jefferson, B and D.

348-79—Hore, C and B—Guneshdass Sahiram and others vs Oodhowjee Nathoo and others—Jefferson, B and D.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any con sent causes and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

273-80—Balkrishna and B—Rangrao Raojee Rege vs Ebrahim Khan Vulad Hoosein—M H Khan.

340-8 —H W Payne—Mugee Gomi vs Serang Ahmedjee Issujee.

342-80—A F Turner—Haroqh Yacoob Hajee Abdoola vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoola and others—Hore, C and B.

LONG CAUSE.

426-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co, Ld—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

250-79—Shamrao P—Gowrobai vs Dewjee Seewa Thakoo and others—Tyabjee and S.

426-79—In person—Ganputrao Shewrao vs Nanabohy Nowrojee Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Wood, Brigdr Genl, Staff, on Med Cert, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Horsley, Lieut Col, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on Med Cert, to England.

Shortt, Col, Staff Corps, retired, to England.

Young Lieut, 10th Bengal Lancers, on Med Certd, to England.

Hordisty, Lieut, 29th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Bannerman, Major, C I Horse, on Med Cert, to England.

Wood, Brigdr Genl, Staff, on Med Cert, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 3rd September 1880.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Regt N I—Lieut C C Hodgkinson, 58th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

Dec'ded Promotion—Lieut Col A C Twentyman, 2nd Battn 4th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Lieut Col S G C Hogge, 60th Regt, resigned.

Lieut A W Hay, 2nd Battn 4th Foot, to be Gr Mr as a temporary arrangement.

Captain John Coote, 29th Regt, is appointed to the Command of the Khandesh Rest house.

Captain Cooke will report himself to the Brdr Genl Comdg Bombay Dist travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense.

Lieut J W Hawkins, D Batty A Brde, is attached for duty to D Battty B Brde, R H A, vice Kirven, reported sick.

Referring to G G C No 647 of 20th ultimo, Lieut Col and Bt Col A P Bainbridge, 8th Brde, is appointed to Comd the R A, Sind Dist, as a temporary measure.

A Committee, composed as follows will assemble at Poona as early as possible at such time and place as the President may appoint to report upon a subject which will be laid before it by the Gr Mr Genl:—

President—Col T Thatcher, 11th Regt N I.

Members—Depy Surgn Genl G Auchinleck, M D; and Major W M Ducat, R E, Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut C D Cottrell, No 3 Batty, 10th Brde, has been transferred to A Batty, 2nd Brde, R A.

Erratum—In G G C 324 of 1880 for Lieut C Rickards, N-2nd R A, "read" Lieut C Rickards, N-1st R A.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed:—

Chaman Station Order—Dated 15th March 1880, directing Lieut R E D Reilly, Adjt 28th Regt N I, to Act as Staff Officer in addition to his other duties.

Dated 22nd July 1880, directing Lieut J S Minter, R A, [Offg, 2nd Subn, No 2 Mountain Batty] to act as Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Reilly, 28th N I, leaving the Station.

The following order is confirmed:—

Deesa Brigade Order—Dated 16th Aug 1880, directing Major A J Vibart, [Wing Comdr, 7th N I] to Comd the Depot, 3rd Lt Cavy, vice Lieut Inglefield, 2nd Bhtn 15th Foot relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Brigade Staff Kandahar Field Force—Brdr Genl H H A Wood, C B, to India for 30 days, from date of departure on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Major T W Roberts, [A Batty, 2nd Brde,] from 22 d Sept 1880; to 5th Feb 1881, in extension in Eng land on medical certificate.

7th Regt N I—Captain J A Rowlandson, to remain in Bombay, from 27th Aug to 26th Sept 1880, in extension on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of Embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it and thence to from date of embarkation for the period specified opposite his name:—

16th Foot 2nd Battn—Lieut H E C Hay, twelve months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 1.)

Mr H F Matthews, Offg Joint-Magt and Depy Collr, Gya, is allowed furlough for one year, two months and three days, from the 6th September.

The Secretary of State has granted Mr R L Maugles, V C, Comr of the Presidency Divn, an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Magt add Collr, Noakhally, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magts and Collrs Wi h effect from the 9th inst, vice Mr J A Hopkins.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Magte and Collr, Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders in the second grade of Magte and Collr, with effect from the 9th inst, vice Mr E V Westmacott.

Mr C C Stevens, Offg Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs, with effect from the 11th inst, vice Mr F Wyer.

Mr E J Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, Secy to Board of the Examiners for Pleadership and Mooktearships, is allowed leave for six months, from the 15th proximo, or such earlier date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H T Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Secy to the Board of Examiners for Pleaderships and Mooktearships during the absence, on leave, of Mr E J Trevelyan.

Mr H Farrer, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr R M Reily, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Farrer.

Mr J E B Jeffery, Offg Magte and Collr of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for three months from the 7th Sept.

Mr C F Magrath, Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to officiate as Magte and Collr of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J E B Jeffery.

Mr F J Rowe, M A, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College, from the 24th July last.

Mr S U Phipps is appointed to be Asst Collr of Customs, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st April last, in addition to his duties as Head Appraiser in the Calcutta Custom House.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Comsr of the Municipality of Burdwan.

Mr J C G Keddie, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Patna Div, during the absence, ont privilege leave, of Mr J J O'Flaherty.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 27.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following transfers:—

Depy Surgn Genl A Smith M D C B, Offg Surgn Genl Northern Afganistan Field Force, will, on return to India, proceed to Rawal Pindi and assume administrative medical charge of that division.

Offg Depy Surgn Genl F W Moore, on relief, will proceed to Allahabad and assume administrative medical charge of that division, vice Depy Surgn Genl J L Jameson, under orders to England.

Major C J Farquhrson, S C, lately employed in the Comdt, Dept, is posted to Peshawar for general duty.

Captain F J W Eustace, R A, is directed to proceed from the Khyber to Gibraltar, and join No 15 Batty 7th Bgde R I A into which he has been promoted.

Vety Surgn W Walker, Vety Dept, is directed to proceed from Agra to Morar, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

The C in-C is pleased to confer on the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, the medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5 on discharge, for the year ending 31st March 1880:—

Sergt H Evans, and M Murphy, Comt Dept.

With the sanction of Govt, the following order is confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 10th Aug, appointing Major A L'S H Holmes, Bgde Major, Meerut, to officiate as Asst Adjt-General of the division, as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Agra Brigade order, dated the 14th Aug, appointing Lieut G E Cates, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 12th N I, to the charge of the depot 5th N I, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut H G Ryland, proceeded to join regimental head quarters.

Shahjahanpur Station order, dated the 16th Aug, appointing Captain H F Turnbull, 40th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut J R P Purchas, 40th Regt, relieved.

81st Foot—Regtl order, dated the 17th Aug directing Captain H C B Farrant to continue to perform the duties of Adjt, as a special case, until the return from privilege leave of Lieut J Davidson, appointed Adjt.

2nd N I—Regtl order, dated the 18th Aug 1880, appointing Captain G W Mongpenny, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain B Channer, proceeded on furlough, there being no qualified subaltern available.

27th N I—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Aug 1880, appointing Captain L J H Grey, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major C W Babington, on furlough.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th September 1880.

Pending the Sanction of Government, Lieut Rienzi Walton, is granted leave of absence to Europe on sick certificate, for six months from this date.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOCH—September 1st, at Baroda, the wife of W. W. Loch, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDIS—August 29th, at Simla, the wife of D. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, of a son.

BRIND—August 24th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of M. J. Brind, of a son.

CAMPBELL—August 15th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pennock Campbell, H. M.'s 30th Regiment, of a daughter.

JOLLY—August 30th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jolly, of a son.

RIND—August 30th, at "Vale Head," Mussoorie, the wife of B. G. Rind, of a son.

RULE—August 28th, at Ootacamand, the wife of E Rule, Accountant-General, Rangoon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FULLER—August 25th, at Cawnpore, Maria Caldwell, the wife of J. B. Fuller, B. C. S., aged 23 years.

HAMILTON—August 19th, at Delhi, William Bradshaw Hamilton, infant son of J. J. Hamilton, Punjab State Railway, aged 11 months.

JENKINS—August 25th, at Chundausi, Martha, the wife of William Jenkins, District Locomotive Foreman, O. & B. Railway, aged 50 years and 6 months.

MATURIN—August 30th, at Bellary, Richard Frederick, son of Surgeon-Major J. Maturin, Army Medical Department aged 13 months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 5-30 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3 p.m., and registered letter at 1-15 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 4 p.m., and up to starting time (5-30 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

Passavan le meillor! General Roberts has certainly distanced all rivals. His amazingly rapid and successful march from Kabul to Kandahar has been followed up with unexpected promptitude by an attack on Ayoub Khan, the dispersal of his army, and the capture of twenty-seven of his guns. We are as yet without particulars of the fight, but it is clear that Ayoub's army exists no longer as a military force to be reckoned with. The Kabuli contingent which served under him, and to whose obstinacy in refusing to retreat the catastrophe is in part due, are said to be retiring up the Arghandab valley in the direction of Ghazni and Kabul, while the Heratis are making for the Helmund. The prestige of Ayoub and his soldiery being now thoroughly destroyed it does not make much matter to what part of the country they betake themselves. Those who are proceeding towards Kabul may be expected either to join Abdul Rahman or to be crushed by him, with or without assistance from General Stewart. The Heratis, if they succeed in getting back to their homes, will be only too happy to stay there for some time to come. General Roberts is master of the situation, and if he can only procure supplies in sufficient quantity he may remain at Kandahar as long as he pleases. But the country from Sibi onwards is, we hear, in a state bordering upon famine, and the difficulty of procuring subsistence of so large a force as that now in and round Kandahar may soon become very pressing.

With regard to the battle, it seems evident from the facts, so far as they are as yet ascertained, that Ayoub must have been attacked when retiring from the position which he had been at such pains to intrench. Our Special Correspondent writing from Dubrai on September 1st, stated that General Roberts was on the day previous reconnoitring with a view to attack, but that he would wait for General Phayre unless Ayoub retreated. In the same despatch it was mentioned that Ayoub had been working night and day on his entrenchments. Such being the state of affairs on the 31st August the news that a battle took place the next day, was quite unexpected, and it is reasonable to conclude that Ayoub, either suffering from want of supplies or doubting his ability to make good his position, began to retreat and was thereupon instantly attacked by General Roberts with characteristic impetuosity. The list of casualties as reported by the Press Commissioner precludes the idea of there having been serious or sustained fighting, such as must have occurred had Ayoub's strong force been attacked in its entrenchments. Three officers and 18 men were killed on our side, and 6 officers and 57 men wounded. This list, it is true, does not contain the casualties among the native troops, but as three of the wounded officers out of the six just mentioned belonged to the native regiments, and no officers of the native regiments are amongst the killed, we may conclude that the native troops were scarcely in the fight at all. The ten thousand prisoners which the first telegram received *via* Kurrachee stated had been captured, are not mentioned in any of the subsequent telegrams, and we may set down this particular statement to error consequent upon the haste with which the message was transmitted. It is mentioned that several hundred fugitives were cut up by our cavalry, but no mention is made either of prisoners taken or of the number killed in the fight. All accounts agree that 27 guns were captured, and amongst them two armstrong guns lost at Maiwand. As Ayoub had 36 guns with him at that battle, and captured two there, and subsequently took five smoothbore guns—presumed to belong to the Wali's force—near Kandahar, the total number of his guns before this defeat was 43, of which, he having lost 27, he has only 16 left. Whether the Kabulis have any of these 16 guns, or whether they are all with the force retreating under Ayoub upon the Helmund, we are not as yet informed. But it does not make much difference. Ayoub's army is dislocated and can not make head against either forces, or according to appearances, against the Amir, in whose accession to the throne of Kabul we have acquiesced. A great step has been made towards the pacification of Afghanistan.

"RESOLVED: that the House of Lords shall not prove an obstacle." This formula of the Long Parliament apparently commends itself to the mind of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster as the proper one for a motion with which he very plainly threatens the House of Lords if they continue "such proceedings" as the throwing out of measures passed by the House of Commons. The occasion which has provoked the ire of Mr. Forster does not seem to us at this distance to have been one of sufficient magnitude to call forth such an ebullition. The House of Lords, it appears, threw out on the second reading the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, a measure of no great importance in itself, as it only assimilated some points of procedure with the law as it is in England. But inasmuch as it was conceived in a Liberal spirit the Conservative instincts of the opponents of the Ministry were naturally aroused, and the consequence was its rejection by the Lords. Had this rejection stood alone it is not likely that any special ill-feeling would have been aroused thereby, but coming as it did immediately after the defeat of the Irish Disturbance Bill by an overwhelming majority of the Upper House, it appears to have occurred to the Liberals in the Lower House that it was time to enter an energetic protest. Mr. Parnell proposed to tack the measure to the Appropriation Bill, so that the Lords would have the choice of accepting the measure they had already rejected, or leaving the Government without the wherewithal to pay its way for the ensuing year. Lord Hartington, it would appear by the telegram of the 3rd September, which doubtless referred to a debate which took place on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd, very naturally objected to this course, but he is stated to have suggested a resolution of remonstrance with the Lords, and to that suggestion Mr. Parnell assented. On Friday evening the leader of the Home Rule party proposed a resolution of remonstrance accordingly, but the terms apparently went further than the Marquis of Hartington thought advisable, and he dissented from them. Upon this Mr. Parnell proceeded to act upon his original intention, and moved that the Registration Bill be tacked to the Appropriation Act. This motion was resisted by Mr. Forster, who was not desirous of assisting in a course which might have placed the passing of the Appropriation Bill in jeopardy if the Lords proved obstinate, but he took the opportunity of making one of the most remarkable political pronouncements which have fallen from the lips of a responsible Minister since the passing of the first Reform Bill. He not only "blamed the Lords for the course they had taken," but stated that if they persisted in such proceedings "it would in time become necessary to amend the constitution of the House of Lords." The telegram adds that there was great excitement in the House, and we can well believe it.

The significance and gravity of such a declaration, deliberately made by a minister of the weight and experience of the Secretary for Ireland need not be pointed out. It once brings into the area of discussion one of the most practical politicians the question, often discussed in a speculative spirit, whether the House of Lords can preserve its hereditary privileges side by side with a House of Commons, which the enlarging basis of the Suffrage will convert into a democratic chamber. Hitherto the Lower House has been in the main composed of members which belonged to one or other of two aristocratic parties, to both of which the House of Lords and its privileges were very dear. The House of Lords itself, though in the main more Conservative than Whig, was sympathetic with the both parties in the Lower House. Wherever the Conservatives in the Upper House were too pronounced in their opposition to measures carried by the Whig party in the Lower, the creation of a dozen new peerages, or the threat of such a creation, restored harmony, and the legislative work of the country was carried on without any danger of a serious collision between the two Houses. But when Household Suffrage became the law of the land, sober minded politicians foresaw that a complete change in the character and tendencies of the House of Commons was only a question of time. The third general election under the new electoral law has brought into the House a democratic element which is proving its strength and determination every day. Only a small proportion of Mr. Gladstone's majority is composed of steady-going Whigs of the old school, and the constituencies in the provinces are stated to be by no means satisfied with their attitude in regard to their chief. In London and in the Home counties the constituencies are more inclined to Conservatism than to Liberalism, and the Metropolitan Press, representing fairly well their views, would have us believe that Mr. Gladstone's Government has lost its hold upon the country, and that if a new election were to take place now a Conservative reaction would return to power a Conservative Ministry. But there are no symptoms whatever of a Conservative reaction beyond the area to which we have just referred, and it is stated by those who have specially investigated the matter that in a new election the Provincial constituencies would unseat every Whig member who during the past session, has given a doubtful allegiance to the Liberal Cabinet. If this represents with any accuracy the state of affairs with regard to parties in the Lower House it is clear that the difficulty of maintaing a *modus vivendi* between the democratic chamber and the Upper House must continually increase until some method of readjustment is devised. But we were certainly not prepared for, and we doubt if the country at large expected so early in the history of the present Parliament a Ministerial declaration that the action of the House of Lords was blameworthy, and that its constitution required amendment.

To what extent the amendment of the constitution of the Upper House is likely to be carried it would be difficult to say. The objection of philosophical Radicals to hereditary legislators is well known, but the full satisfaction of this class of reformers would involve the abolition of the House of Lords altogether. Life peerages were proposed by the late Lord Derby himself when Conservative Prime Minister, but the natural jealousy of intruders who were only half peers, caused the Lords to rise in revolt against the innovation. It is not easy to see, besides, how anything short of a wholesale creation of life peers can surmount the difficulty which presents itself when

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

UNEASY FEELING IN SIND.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, dated Karrachee, 31st August:—

You will have heard of the scare at this place. We have been on the alert since the night of the 26th, and go to bed with rifles and revolvers. Troops were posted all over the native town for the first two nights, and the police made raids on the Pathans houses and seized some arms. I believe men are still keeping watch on the outskirts of the town, and probably will do so for another week. A *tamasha* is expected on the night of the 6th, at the close of the Ramzan. No one can say how this scare started; some say that an unusual number of Pathans had collected in the native town with the object of slaughtering us as soon as all British troops left. It was expected that the last of the Highlanders would have left us by the 26th, and that night and the following one were said to have been fixed upon for the attack. However, the soldiers were detained and only left yesterday for Hyderabad, where they are to remain, I believe, for a short time, as the people there have also got into a funk. There are vague rumours that a body of men are making their way from beyond Lus Beyla for the purpose of looting this place. Should they come we shall be able to give them a warmer reception than we have done a day or two ago, for the troops from Bombay and the gunboat ready have arrived.

WE have had a sort of a scare in Kurrachee. All sorts of rumours had been flying about prior to Thursday last as to some impending rising of Pathans and others here, to be supplemented by an inroad of Beloochees via the Hubb and other parts of the frontier for loot and massacre. It was said also, that, by the laxity of the authorities, a considerable quantity of arms had been surreptitiously introduced, and that the Pathans and a lot of budmashes were fully prepared for the occasion. One rumour was to the effect that Hydrabad had been looted, but as the telegraph communication remained intact, the natives themselves among whom it originated, soon convinced themselves of its falsity. On Thursday the "latest edition" shaped itself into a somewhat definite form. There was to be a rising in the city on Friday night, to be synchronous with the rising of the moon—a nocturnal signal which appears, by the way, to be generally accepted by Indian revolutionists—(we remember it was the one fixed on by the 21st N. I., for their commencing the "little game" so fortunately cut short here in 1857, and was a common "fixture" among other mutinous corps for the opening of their "entertainments")—the said *emeute* to be initiated and aided by the advance of some 1,500 armed Pathans who had assembled on the other side of the Lyaree! Moreover it was stated that the Jam of Lus Beyla had sent special information to the effect that all his people were disaffected, that a number of his and the Khan's people had broken away in different directions, and that it was probable that a portion of these would make a raid on Kurrachee. Several ill-looking men disguised as Fakeers had been prowling about (this much is a fact,) who were supposed to be spies and *avants coureurs* of the rumoured invaders. In short there was a most intense uneasy general feeling that *something* was about to happen. That nothing has taken place does, not however, prove that something might *not* have, had not due and efficient precautions been taken. The fact that Hyderabad and Kurrachee were almost denuded of troops might no doubt have been easily known across the near Belooch frontier, and these rich cities would be veritable lands of Goschen to the born marauders who used—till the "Feringhis" came—to draw no small part of their subsistence from raids on the lands of the imbecile Talpoor Ameers. It was therefore fairly in the chapter of accidents that some attempt *might* have been made. Notoriously the Jam of Lus Beyla and the Khan of Khelat have but little real control over a very heterogeneous set of elements. Be this as it may, our authorities acted wisely in being beforehand with all due preparations, simply as a matter of precaution. On Friday night the Camp and Town were assiduously patrolled by mounted European troopers and sowars. Guards and patrols were sent out to command the approaches from the Belooch side. The Artillery guns were held in readiness for immediate action, with horses, harnessed, &c. The guards at the Treasury, the Bank of Bombay, the Arsenal, and posts generally were doubled, and all; officers were warned to be ready at a moment's call; in fact, all dined that night at their messes fully "harnessed" also, with their swords at their side. Ten thousand rounds of ball and 180 rifles were served out to the Artillery, and picquers of mounted sowars were posted on the three principal roads between this and Lus. In short, every thing was done that could be done, to crush any internal or external nonsense in the way of rising or raiding. The excitement among the European inhabitants—most of whom heard of the reports in a most exaggerated form and shape—was intense. Every one was armed to the teeth. Sporting rifles, revolvers, hog spears and swords were ...ed" for the crisis; with—best of all—shot ...d with small shot, most deadly weapons in a ...e. Some removed their families to Clifton, ...eamaree, and even Manora. The British ...mer sailing to the Gulf the next morning re... of her passengers over night; while those ... to remain to "face the foe" made ...nts for gatherings of eight or ten in... spots. The police made admirable ...nts. Mr. Giertzen, the District Superin... his Assistant (Mr. Gibbs), and Colonel ... the Collector, inspected the Town and ...eral times during the night; and a number ...entlemen constituted themselves into a sort ...raneous "Vigilance Committee," and went ...thing fire and slaughter on any unlucky ...elooch, or other *budmash* rioter who might ...fall into their avenging clutches. With the ...me—peace. Those who had either sat up ... gone to bed expecting to "wake up with ...ts cut" were agreeably disappointed, while the more sensible, who trusted to the authorities and to Providence, and took their rest "calmly in their virtuous beds," woke more refreshed than the "night wanderers and watchers" and—reaped the reward of their virtue! Curious to state a local print on Sunday attempted to revive the scare, with some cock and bull story of the Commissioner in Sind telegraphing for gunboats, &c., &c. We were compelled to issue an extra to counteract the mischief of such sensational twaddle. To sum up we may put it it thus:—*Danger*—existent certainly, but remote; Precautions—prompt and more than ample; Excitement—intense: Results—a few bad headaches, due in some cases to keeping the spirits up, among the night watchers and wanderers—and several cases of hysterical ones among the more nervous of the fair sex. Our readers may be perfectly satisfied that our authorities are perfectly "wide awake" to any, and every, possible source of danger. We are amply defended as it is, and a few more days will see our "garrison" much stronger than it need be unless Ayub Khan beats Generals Roberts and Phayre, allies himself with the Khan of Khelat and makes an irresistible sweep on Scinde generally, and Kurrachee and Hyderabad in particular—an event we are quite content to abide the chance of—till it happens. How the ridiculous rumours (*vide* our telegrams) found their way to Bombay is a puzzle. Many people tell us that there is some particulars sanctity of "truth in advance" attaching to these popular "vibrations in the air." We remember not long since reading a long and learned essay on the subject in one of the popular magazines: this farrago of nonsense ought to show how little these are to be valued. True, in the early days of Indian conquest the bazaars often had tidings of a distant event long before the authorities. But those times are past and such a thing as the fall of Kandahar would be known to the Government long before it could possibly have currency by popular report alone. Even "a mesmeric rapport" has so far failed to beat the "wire," save in those aprocryphal reports of the spiritualists which, if true, would render wires, cables, and telegraphic staffs unnecessary, so long as a few good "mediums" could be entertained in all our centres of Government. After all the moral of all this passing scare may be summed up in Cromwell's address to his Ironsides.—"Trust in providence—and keep your powder dry?"—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

WE are glad to be in a position this morning to inform our readers that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that has been so sedulously circulated, in Kurrachee Camp and City, that bodies of Pathans were on the move from some quarter or quarters unknown and evidently intent on looting whatever they could lay their rapacious hands upon. We contradict and falsify these "bazari-bhats" and unwarranted rumours with the greater emphasis because we note that our contemporary has published, in telegraphic form late yesterday, a batch of them all the way from the bazaars of Bombay. We are in a position to state that one and all of them want confirmation, and that they are so very wild that they are unlikely to get it, and especially that about the banks, which would be decidedly calculated to disturb the wonted equanimity of the Agent of the Bank of Bombay, if he were not a sturdy and thick-set Highlander who knew that all his countrymen would be eager to assist him in any emergency and the more especially as he is known to be keeper of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The thought struck us when jotting down the report yesterday that it wanted confirmation from the hands of a bishop or some such officially high-standing dignitary. Again the similarly ridiculous reports that the Commissioner had telegraphed for two gun boats and that the 78th Highlanders were detained here on account of the supposed Pathan raid, or rising, are, we are assured, equally incorrect. These gallant "Sons of Mars" have been detained, a little later than their brethren in arms, from proceeding to the front simply because there is a block at Sibi at present and a want of carriage transport for the last detachment here. The air of Kurrachee seems to be peculiarly fitted for the flying of false rumours. The more, therefore, those of the wildest species are discredited, in this season of unusual anxiety, until they are contradicted or disproved by authentic authority, the better.—*Beacon*, August 31.

THAT a certain amount o, vigilance is not only justified but even necessary, at the present moment, may be gathered from the fact that those Pathans, who are suspected in Kurrachee, on becoming fully acquainted of Ayub's victory over General Burrows actually had a "Burra Khana," among themselves to celebrate the event.—*Beacon.*

THE following telegram from Jacobabad, Aug. 30th, appears in the *Beacon*:—It is rumoured here that marauding Murees have attacked Mull and other villages in the eastern portion of the Kutchi.

An intended attack upon Mittri, (a station on the Railway line of communication 12 miles on this side of Sibi) has been intercepted and frustrated by troops from Sibi.

Captain Daniell, with a detachment of the Scinde Horse, leaves Jacobabad to-night to assist in driving back the raiders,

Four armed Bugtis have been arrested and placed before Major Reynolds, the political Officer, to-day for attacking villages beyond the Scinde frontier borders. It is currently reported that the Bugtes are likely to become very troublesome and take part with the Murrees in harassing our convoys and stations on the line of communication. Armed parties of them have been observed in even this dis... (Jacobabad).

Lieutenant Donville has proceeded, however, ... week, with a squadron of the Scinde Horse, on patrol, duty and it is to be hoped that he will give a good account of any armed parties of Bugtis he may meet.

There being no troops here (Jacobabad) at present, all the residents are naturally very much alarmed.

IT is anticipated that a disturbance may take place among the pervervid Pathans located in Kurrachee City. There are, it appears, about three hundred of these irreconcilables residing in or near the old market Town of Kurrachee, and this being towards the end of the Ramzan, they are evidently intent on rejoicing for Ayub Khan, and his glorious deeds in Afghanistan. However, the Police of Kurrachee, to put it poetically, are on the *qui vive.*—*Beacon*, Aug. 28.

As we anticipated when scribbling out the small paragraph regarding the "pervervid Pathans"—who were supposed to have an anxiety to show their teeth after whetting them on hunger, or simply *pan supari*, during the Ramzan—no disaffection has yet been shown by those located in Kurrachee City, although we hear that an apprehension had arisen among the people in camp that there might be some sort of disturbance. Our Collector, Colonel Wallace, however, is fully on the *qui vive*, and Mr. Holmes and his policemen, backed up by a few of our gallant "Highlanders," were quite equal to, and ready for, any emergency. A native gentleman of position having called on us, just after our editorial duties were over, we had the pleasure of accompanying him "all unarmed and weaponless" around and through the haunts in the city "those ferocious Pathans" most affect. All was quiet and ordinary and except encountering a few energetic, and evidently enthusiastic, members of the city police we went on the even tenor of our way unchallenged and unmolested. Therefore we can assure the good folks in camp that they can possess their souls in patience on this and the following Pathan festival morning.—*Beacon*, Aug. 31.

THE KURRACHEE VOLUNTEERS.

WE learn that the Kurrachee Volunteers have received an accession to their number since Thursday. The effectives are quite ready to turn out in case their "bugle sounds alarm." Nearly the whole regiment turned out on Saturday evening with belts, bayonet, pouches, &c Ball ammunition has been drawn from the Kurrachee Arsenal, so that they are prepared for "active service" at a moment's notice. The *rendezvous* in case of alarm is "Head Quarters"—that is Captain Weatherall's Bungalow. They had a strong muster yesterday and will be "at it again" this morning for the purpose of receiving instruction in "firing exercise,' so that they "may be ready to defend our hearth and homes" if called upon to do so.—Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette.*

FOOT-BALL.

BYCULLA v. FORT.

AS was expected Saturday's game was very interesting, both teams being in excellent trim. The Byculla played with more than their ordinary still, but the intense spirit and dogged perseverence of the united men were more than a match for the superior play of the former.

The Byculla losing the toss had no alternative but to defend the bandstand goals. Their kick off, which was made by A. Suttor, was an excellant piece of play, and gave them a decided advantage in the beginning of the game, and which they were not slow to follow up. Scrimmage after scrimmage succeeded this, the United slowly but surely working their way up to their opponent's goal. We have seldom seen a game so well contested, and there was reason for both sides putting forth their best play, for apart from the honour of winning the game, two well-known gentlemen of Bombay, intense admirers and patrons of youth and youthful sports, had each promised a foot-ball to the winning side.

It would almost be invidious to mention any particular individual for his good play, as both sides played their best; the following, however, played better than best for the Byculla—Messrs Gardon, Binks, Rennison, and the two Browns, and for the United, Messrs. Walsh, Brumby, Macfee and the two Reads. When half-time was called the United had secured two ranges when the game was resumed. The Byculla tried their utmost to secure a touch down and were for tunate enough to obtain one, which however being disputed was considered merely as a range. When the game was called the United had the advantage, having secured three ranges whilst the Byculla had scored but one.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

FOR a number of years the Gymkhana men used to turn out with considerable regularity to play foot-ball according to the well-known Rugby rules. The very mention of the name of the game, or the sight of the goal posts, or the looking on at a game in which now and again a splendid run was made, or some other, quieter perhaps, but equally valuable, piece of play was shown by one side or the other, quickened the pulses of old foot-ball players, and very little inducement was required to get them to join in the game. It was sometimes a little ludicrous to watch the first appearances of the less youthful players, some years ago. Forgetting that time had increased very considerably the weight they had to carry, as compared with their public school days, they entered with spirit into the game, but in a few minutes many of them were to be seen standing in the middle of the field, holding their sides and panting as if for very life. These days seem to gone, never to return again. We do not remember one evening this season when the Gymkhana members have had a field night at the Cooperage.

One good thing, however, has been effected, and that is that the game has become indigenous.

On Saturday evening, on the Cooperage ground, a third game was played by the two chief local clubs, the Byculla and the Fort. In the two previous games the Byculla had decidedly the best of the game, and so the Fort apparently, had made every effort to turn the tables, by getting the best and strongest team possible. When the two teams came out into the field, Byculla having lost a very useful half back, and one or two others of its former teams—had several school boys playing, and was evidently considerably lighter, as a team, than the opposite side. The Byculla commenced the game by kicking off in the the direction of the Cooperage goal. The ball was kept for some considerable time closer to the goal of the Fort side than was comfortable, but at last a rush, with all their "forwards" closely following the ball, enabled the Fort to carry the ball down close to the Byculla goal, where it was soon after touched down by one of the Byculla side. From this point of the game until ends were changed, was perhaps the finest part of the evening's play, for the Byculla team slowly but surely worked the ball further and further from their own goal, and when time was called, and sides were changed, the ball was fully three-fourths of the way towards the opposite goal—and this against the wind, and against a much heavier team. When sides were changed, the Fort kicked off the ball and itwas carried into "touch," very close to theByculla goal, and throughout the latter half of the game the Fort side cleverly took advantage of this kicking into touch. A short time after the game was resumed, when Byculla got the ball and carried it rapidly to the Fort goal, and Brown of the Byculla side, perhaps the best all-round player on the field, and who is always "on the ball," kept close behind, until, the ball having been kicked behind goal, he made one of his rushes, and got a touch down for the Byculla. An unseemly squabble arose at once, the Fort side declaring that the ball had struck one of two gentlemen who insisted on standing far within the lines of play; but as the ball was put in play, and was in play on both sides after the intruding strangers had stopped its course, and especially as no objection was brought forward *until it was known that the touch down was secured by one of the Byculla men*, there is not the least doubt that the touch down was a legitimate one. Either the Captains or the Umpires made a compromise, and it was reckoned a touch down for Byculla, but Byculla was not allowed the try at goal. Shortly afterwards the game was carried up the field again, and the Fort played better together. The Byculla had to touch down behind their own goal once or twice before time was called, but the Fort side obtained no positve advantage to set against the Byculla touch-down.

We regret to say that the on-lookers did not behave well at all. They crushed forward from ten to fifteen yards in front of the touch line, and very frequently interrupted the game. And the players themselves seemed frequently to forget that there were Umpires—W. M. Tennant, Esq., and Dr. Macdonald—who should have been appealed to at once, when any disputed point arose. The evening threatened rain, but not a drop fell, fortunately for the crowd of visitors who formed a "ring" round the greater part of the field. The most prominent men on each side, as a rule are the goal keepers, half-backs, and quarter backs. Brown and Rosselet were very active on the side of Byculla, whilst McGarry, certainly the busiest man in the field, and with a wonderful knack of stopping dangerous men an the opposite side, and Walshe were worth half a dozen men on their own side. Other players on both sides, whose names we failed to catch, were working well all through the game, but spectators do not see that, and are apt to fancy that a run, however brief, is the only thing worth looking at.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

THE following is a continuation of Mr. Payne's address, a portion of which appeared in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*:—

Mr. Payne—I now propose to deal more particularly with the allegations upon which the prosecution rely in support of their case and to show that they do not amount to defamation in the sense of the Penal Code. Before I go further into the matter there is one point to which I particularly call your Worship's attention, and that is that the petitioners do not impute improper motives to Mr. de Quadros, and that they were careful to say so in the petition, especially with reference to the statement that Mr. deQuadros advised the bank to call for consular attestation. The petitioners only point out that it is not the duty of the consul to protect the banks, all that he had to do being to protect the subjects of H. M. the King of Portugal. Now, what is there in this petition that amounts to defamation? The Indian Penal Code contains a series of exceptions which were grafted on the particular definition of the offence, and which show that under certain circumstances that which would otherwise be defamation does not amount to defamation. The third exception says it is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a person touching public questions and respecting his character, so far as that character relates to public conduct and no other. Then the eighth exception says it is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject matter of the accusation. In proving the existence of circumstances of defence under these exceptions good faith is to be presumed unless the contrary appears, so that the law, taking it altogether, amounts to this,—it is not defamation to express in good faith anything whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question respecting his character so far as his character appears in his public conduct and no further. The good faith there is presumed, no sooner is it shown that the opinions are expressed respecting the conduct of a person in relation to a public question. There cannot be a doubt that these particular allegations brought forward as defamatory in this case, express, in point of fact, opinions touching the conduct of a person in regard to a public question, and as a public official. This public official introduces certain charges in the shape of attestation fees, and these were certainly public acts, and the opinions expressed by the petitioners related only to his character as it appeared in those acts There is not one word in this petition but refers to his public conduct, therefore the law is that, it being plain on the face of the document that these opinions are expressed on the conduct of a person in relation to public questions you must, you are bound to presume, that the parties were actuated by good faith, until the contrary is shown. It throws on the prosecution the *onus probandi* of establishing bad faith. The eighth exception says it is not defamation to express opinions in regard to a person—such as are stated in this petition—to those who have lawful authority over that person in respect to the subject matter of that authority. The King of Portugal has lawful authority over Mr. de Quadros, and it was in relation to a matter on which he had authority that the petition was presented; you are bound, therefore, when this is shown to presume good faith. As to the definition of good faith in the Code, section 52 says, nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care or attention. The words "in good faith" are defined by section 52 as involving due care and attention. As to the burden of proof in a case where an imputation is justified on the ground that it is made in good faith the remarks of the Commissioners may be cited with advantage, though to a certain extent the effect of their remarks had been done away with, because since they were made the *onus probandi* of establishing bad faith lies upon the prosecution. The observations of the Commissioners in drawing up the Penal Code were to the effect that whether the imputation be or be not in good faith is a question for the courts of law; the burden of proof will lie sometimes with the person who makes the imputation and sometimes with the person on whom the imputation is thrown. No general rule can be laid down, but scarcely any case would ari e in which a sensible judge would feel doubt upon the point. If a public functionary is described by a writer in general terms as incapable it is in a sense defamatory in so far as it might result in the loss of his place. If he be declared in general terms to be incapable, the Court would probably require the prosecution to give some proof of bad faith and if he had no such proof to offer the defendant would be acquitted. If the prosecutor proved that defendant had applied for money, and had promised to write in his praise for a pecuniary consideration, or that he had threatened to abuse him if money were not paid, then the court would convict. If the imputation related to some particular matter and though general in form, implied some charge; if, for instance, a person were to publish that collector was in the habit of receiving bribes from Zemindars, but was unable to specify a single case or give authority, the court would probably be of opinion that the imputation was not made in good faith. That is an allegation of fact, which in itself is an imputation and not comments on general conduct or comments arising from facts. To show what the law is on this point is very material in considering the matters which are charged as libels in this case, and first, I will observe, that it cannot be said in this case that there has been a tittle of evidence of actual—or what is called in English decisions "express"—malice proved. There is hardly a suggestion of it; in fact, I think there is nothing which Mr. Pherozshah, as far as I could gather from his statement could really say amounted to express motive. He put forward one motive which was not a good one—that one of my clients was desirous of getting the office of consul. It would be taking a long step to say that because in 1877 Dr. da Gama—supposing it was true, which I do not admit—was anxious to be appointed Consul he was actuated by a desire to get Mr. de Quadros removed from the Consulship. No such allegation is made against Dr. da Cunha or Dr. De Sa who were acting together, backed by a large number of people. They appear to have been requested in the first instance by others to take up this matter, and their position and the whole surroundings of the case show they were actuated by worthy and not by unworthy motives. Then there is other evidence to show that no ill-feeling was cherished by the defendants against Mr de Quadros. Mr. de Quadros himself has put in a letter from one of the defendants from which it appears they were on the very best of terms. That letter has written to Mr. de Quadros in reply to an invitation to dine, and it shows that the parties were on friendly terms. It is also in the evidence of Mr. de Souza, who knows all the parties, that he never heard of any ill-feeling throughout the matter expressed against Mr. de Quadros. Of course, the absence of all ill feeling must be taken as proved, when nothing to the contrary is shown. There was no evidence of bad faith in the matter which could be used as showing express malice. The whole affair arises out of the document itself, and that being so, I submit that the rule laid down by the Commissioners who drafted the code applies to this case, and you, Sir, without further looking into the matter must be satisfied that if the document comes within the definition described in exceptions 3, 8, and 9, the prosecution, having failed to establish any ill-feeling or to prove the bad faith, you will, as a matter of course, acquit the defendants. As far as I could understand from Mr. Pherozshaw's address he seemed to put it that the allegations made in this petition were not strictly true. Now, in reference to the first one, I think I can satisfy you that the allegation is a fact upon which the petitioners draw the inference that the Portuguese Government at Goa had been misled, and that confidence had been lost in the Consul. The petitioners say that in the month of January last H. E. the Governor of Goa in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from the Consul at Bombay to the effect that two cases of cholera had occurred in the city issued an order enjoining quarantine on the high seas for five days. Mr. De Quadros said he was not the person who suggested this. He said he had communication some time before with the Government of Goa, pointing out that there was an epidemic of cholera at Poona, and the Government of Goa requested him to report to them by telegram the first case of cholera that occurred in Bombay. On the 8th Mr. deQuadros telegraphed that there had been two cases of cholera, one fatal. That is perfectly true, and there was nothing in that which contradicted what was said here. What the petitioners acted on was a notice that appeared in the *Government Gazette* of Goa on the 8th January. On that day there was published a certain order, to the effect that H. E. the Governor having received a communication from the Portuguese Consul at Bombay that two cases of cholera had occurred in that city, one being fatal, H. E. was pleased to order that captains of vessels, coming from the northern ports should be provided with a bill of health from their respective offices so long as the epidemic shall prevail in Bombay &c., I call your attention to that notification and to the statement in the petition. You will find that they are almost identical in terms, there being only this difference, that in describing this notification of H. E. the Governor they use the term that "in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from the Consul." They speak of the communication thus, and it turned out that on the morning of the eighth the Consul did send a telegraphic communication, so that the terms used by the petitioners are strictly correct. Now, no doubt, the Governor acted also upon certain other information. But how were the petitioners to know that? It might be suggested by Mr. Pherozshah that they ought to have gone to the Consul to ask him. But when you remember that he had declined to enter into any sort of communication with them you can imagine the reception they would have met with had they applied to him. It is not required that persons should exhaust every possible fund of information before they do anything in getting up a petition; if this were the case the result would be that no mistake could occur. What is meant by good faith is that persons should not rashly state what is not the truth, and not take any measure to verify their statement. To whom were these gentlemen presenting this petition? to one who was a stranger to the facts and had no means of knowing what was taking place or had gone before? No, the the petition is presented to the King of Portugal, and he, as a matter of course, before he dealt with it in any way, would make enquiries. It is not a petition alleging a certain state of things to a stranger who might be misled, but a petition to the Government of Portugal respecting the acts of their own Governor and Consul. How can it be said this is evidence of bad faith? The prosecution say it is not wholly true, and therefore there was an intention of getting Mr. deQuadros into trouble by representing it to the Government of Goa. You will observe the state of things shown in the notification. The Governor of Goa speaks of only one communication from Mr. de Quadros, and founds his notification on the communication. Were not these gentlemen, then, perfectly right in assuming that it was a telegraphic communication? I say that supposing this is not strictly correct in the sense that there had been previous communications, and that it was not in consequence of one alone that the Government issued the order, and that my clients did not go fully into all that had gone on before, the *Government Gazette* notification was quite sufficient for them to act upon. If persons were not at liberty to act upon such notifications, on what could they act? It would be a monstrous thing to say that this allegation was not substantially true because previous communications were proved. The real gravamen of the matter is this—that needlessly and uselessly quarantine was proclaimed, and the petitioners having to point to some one as the person who had brought this about looked to see who that person was, and they naturally drew the inference that it originated in the communication made by Mr. de Quadros. Mr. de Quadros says he heard of a serious outbreak of cholera at Poona and communicated the intelligence to the Governor of Goa. He appears to have subsequently written a private letter to the Health Officer of Goa, but it is not put in. He was not altogether satisfied with the Government for having issued the order, and there was some reason for that on Mr. de Quadros' part. The Governor of Goa says the resolution was to remain in force until the epidemic had disappeared. But it could not be said for a moment that there was an epidemic. Mr. Brunton the Health officer of Bombay, had given particulars of the cases of cholera which occurred in Bombay, and showed that at that time the city was exceptionally healthy. Therefore it was plainly an extraordinary act of the Government of Goa to insist on quarantine, and at that time Mr. de Quadros appears to have thought it an extraordinary act. On the week ending the 6th January there were two cases of cholera and two deaths. There was a death on the 7th and on the 8th. The largest number occurred in August and the smallest in April and December. In the month of January there were eight deaths in all; in the first week, two; in the second week two; in the third week none, and in the fourth week four. When there was an epidemic of cholera there were 74 deaths. I think any sensible person would do as the petitioner's did, and draw from the Government notification and its result the inference that the Consul had either from over zeal or inattention, or from not knowing the statistics misled the Government of Goa. The Government treated the matter as an epidemic raging in Bombay when at the time the city was exceptionally healthy. Is it remarkable that persons complained of this, many of them being put to great inconvenience and loss which they describe. They say that a number of passengers were nearly starved on board a steamer that had to lie at anchor outside Goa, in consequence of the quarantine for which they were not prepared. Communication with Goa was interrupted, and this of course was a very serious thing, for trade and commerce were stopped between the ports. I think if such a thing had happened in respect of English ports there would have been much stronger complaints. I quite willingly admit that Mr. de Quadros has shown that he was requested by the Government of Goa, to inform them of the cholera and that the Government of Goa were unreasonably alarmed. My clients and the community of Bombay could only act on the notification in the *Government Gazette* which made it appear that the alarm was caused in consequence of the communication of the consul. They did not bring the matter forward in very strong language; what they said was true, and though no doubt the statement did not go into the whole matter, it was correct so far as they knew. Nothing was said that contained any allegation that was not true, all that could be said was this—that if each of the communications had been mentioned the matter would probably have appeared in a different light. I will take leave to say—and I hope I shall not be prosecuted for libel for saying it—that knowing that nearly always there are one or two cases of cholera in Bombay, Mr. de Quadros would have done well to have added a few words to prevent the Governor acting as he did on the

information. He knew pretty well what the Governor of Goa was going to do, and when he came to know of this notification he does not appear to have done anything except to write a private letter to the Health Officer, which seemed not to have had any effect. He did not do what he ought to have done when the matter was taken up by the English Government, and he did not communicate to the Governor of Goa that Bombay was exceptionally healthy. In his report on the cholera at Poona, he dwells upon the fact that the disease shifted from one quarter to another. One would think on reading this letter that Mr. de Quadros was anxious for the quarantine to continue longer. He dwells upon the horrors of the disease and appears to wish to instil fear into His Excellency's mind. He seemed to suggest also that it might come to Bombay. I say, Sir, that it does not appear that Mr. Quadros exerted himself, as he ought to have done. One can well be understand the extreme annoyance of the Portuguese community in Bombay, when they heard of this quarantine at Goa. Under the circumstances, it is was not very strong language for them to use, for they experienced great difficulties, in consequence of the commerce between Bombay and Goa being stopped Happily this state of things did not last; for the Governor General of Portugal, seeing that the commerce was being impeded, telegraphed to ask if the epidemic was really so bad as was supposed. On a reply being sent, the quarantine was abolished. What the petitioners stated was that somehow or other the Government of Goa had been totally misled. Subsequently and without communication with the Consul, the Government of Goa cancelled their former order, and the consequence was that the commerce and traffic were resumed. It is worthy of note that they did not ask the opinion of their proper representative in doing this. They took no information from him at that time, and that showed that they did not place proper reliance upon him. Persons looking at these documents, the notification, and the petition, and looking again at the document abolishing the quarantine, must come to the conclusion which I have just expressed. The petitioners say that the good faith of the Portuguese Government has been "deluded." I presume that the Portuguse signification of this word (deluded) is very much like that of the Latin which is capable of two constructions. In Webster's Dictionary I find that it is used in the sense, "to play upon"—it does not point to whom or how.—and in another dictionary it appears to be simply "mislead," or "practise upon." I take it, that the fair meaning in connection with the context in this case is that the Portuguese Government had indeed been misled. That is putting it as fairly to Mr. deQuadros as possible. If you look at the next verb that is used you will find it evidently implies the same thing. It occurs in the expression "to undeceive themselves." In other words, it means that they had misled themselves on account of what had occurred. It is a term of which I think this is a fair construction. Supposing we take the very strongest interpretation of the term that the Government were misled by Mr. deQuadros, in giving them this information. We know that without reference to their agent in this place that the government of Goa went to the British Government, and then cancelled the order. The conclusion you would come to from reading these notifications is, that the Consul, by not properly representing the state of health in Bombay, was the means of bringing about a notification which was subsequently cancelled, on the information, not of the Consul, but of the British Government. It may simply come to this, that Mr. deQuadros had not the means, or had not succeeded in obtaining full information. The petitioners, in appealing to Government, make a fair commentary on this mistake. Supposing that it is a strong commentary, can you be prosecuted for libel on that account? You cannot. If you make a statement substantially accurate, as long as your comments are not violent, gross, or absolutely unfounded, you cannot be prosecuted for libel in such a case. They are comments which do not disclose any blackness of heart. They simply declare that the action of a public official has not been wise and judicious. They say, this is not a good appointment. But the allegation is not libellous. To accuse a man of acting unfairly in a particular matter, if your facts are properly justified and true, is no libel. Here are a number of inhabitants, suffering from a grievous injury by the blundering of some one, either the Government of Goa or the Consul. The Government says it is the Consul, and the Consul turns round and says it is the Government.

Mr. Phirozshaw—confine yourself to the facts, please. Nothing of the sort has been said.

Mr. Payne. If not stated in so many words, it has been said in effect. Mr. deQuadros says, it is not his mistake, and that he gave all the information, and the only information he could. The Governor, on the other hand, says he did it on the representation of the Consul. But, how were the people, who suffered these grievances, to know the exact details regarding this quarantine being ordered. They simply take what the Governor chooses to tell them, and that is, that he acted on the statement of the Consul, and the conclusion the petitioners draw from this is that the Consul should have made further inquiries. They assume that the two notifications contained all that was wanted. Persons are not to be condemned because they petition against the blundering of Government officials great or small. Mr. de Quadros had it in his power to telegraph to the Government of Goa, saying—"You are all wrong in this matter;" but we do not hear of his doing so. He paints in very strong colours the epidemic at Poona, and altogether seems to have made the worst of the matter. From these and other circumstances the petitioners reasonably concluded that Mr. de Quadros was not a very fit person to hold the appointment, and it was therefore not unreasonable, considering how seriously they were affected by his acts that they should ask for his removal. Now that is all I have to say on the first part of the so-called libel, and I maintain that all the circumstances contradict the assumption that there could be any ill-feeling. All that was done was carried out in the most public manner, and what was stated in the memorial was simply the expression of opinion as made known in public meeting. The *Law of Libel*, Folkard's edition, says that a matter of public interest may be discussed with the fullest freedom and may be made the subject of hostile criticism and demonstration, provided the language of the writer is kept within the limits of honest intention to discharge a public duty, and not as a means of promulgating malicious and slanderous observations. I submit that the circumstances of this case show conclusively that the parties were actuated by an honest desire to discharge a public duty. It is right that every citizen should see that those in authority do their duty, and that those who are lower in the social scale than themselves suffer no injury by the acts of their officials and superiors, and it is also a public duty of every one to comment on what he considers to be wrong in these respects. The question is whether a writer transgresses the bounds within which comments on the character of a public man ought to be confined and whether they were fair, reasonable and honest comments on were made to gratify personal vindictiveness and hostility. There is no sign of such a thing in this case. The parties were on an entirely friendly footing and the allegations brought forward were made with the best motives. If the court was satisfied that comments were made in the discharge of a public duty, even though they be harsh, there could be no conviction. Mr. Payne then proceeded to quote authorities and read portions of the judgment of Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Cotton, confirming the decision of Chief Justice Cockburn and Justice Mellor. It was laid down that where a defendant claimed to have made allegations in discharge of a public duty it was for the plaintiff to establish that the statements were made with a bad motive and with the knowledge that they were untrue or without caring to enquire whether they were true or false, and not for reasons which would otherwise render them privileged, Mr Justice Brett laid down that the defendant was not entitled to protection if he used what was considered a privileged occasion for some wrong motive and for injury or malice. If it was proved he had stated what he knew to be false, malice was sufficiently shown. Justice Cotton gave a similar opinion. Now, those exceptions in the Indian Penal Code which I have mentioned refer to occasions privileged under the English law—occasions when persons have a right and interest to complain. The complaining to a superior of the act of an inferior is privileged, and you cannot get rid of that privilege unless you can show malice. The onus of proving that a party is actuated by malice, and has not acted in good faith, lies not on the person who is defending himself, but on the prosecutor. As long as a party believes he is doing what is right and in the public interest, and as long as he does not act recklessly he is protected by privilege. The Penal Code says that if a person acts recklessly you may assume he is not acting in good faith, but of course it is not meant that you are to probe everything to the bottom, else there would be absolute accuracy in every case and there need not be any privilege at all. All that is required is that you should not act in a bad under-hand or reckless way or from improper motives. In the present case my clients had reasonable grounds for the belief which they expressed in the petition, though it might be that if the Governor of Goa had published the whole correspondence between the Goanese Government and Mr. de Quadros another inference might have been drawn. At any rate I think Mr. de Quadros acted in a very careless manner, and did not watch the interests of those who looked to him for protection. Another statement in the petition which is said to be libellous is that which points out that Mr. de Quadros' "antecedents forbode a future not very flattering," and that he had placed himself at the head of those who were hostile to the Portuguese. The statement might not be very flattering, but it certainly was not defamatory. Then it was said that he was a naturalised British subject. Take the previous statement in connection with this and you will see what is really meant. Mr. de Quadros may choose to say "why do these people object to a British naturalised subject holding this office?" The best answer to that is Mr. de Quadros's own tion. He has thought fit to change his naturalisation and has now transferred his allegiance from the British Government under whose flag he had lived so many years and under whose protection I hope he has prospered—he has transferred his allegiance to Portugal under whose flag he has not lived for any length of time. This shows Mr. De Quadros thought it was necessary for him to become a Portuguese Subject if he held the Consular office. His application for this transfer was made in January or February, when the Portuguese inhabitants were somewhat dissatisfied. I suppose he thought it a profitable thing for him to do; at any rate it shows that the complaints were well founded, and that it was much better to have a Portuguese than a British subject to represent Portugal as Consul. Well, I wish further to point out that the matter of this petition is one for which these persons who petitioned ought to be applaudedrather than blamed. We find the petitioners have succeeded in obtaining through the agitation which they commenced and also partly through this petition everything that they asked for. In every single particular the various acts complained of have in consequence of the agitation, been set aside. Mr. de Quadros himself suggested the petition, for he refused to discuss the questions raised, and told the complainants to go to the Portuguese Government. In regard to the allegation with reference to the Government Bank, it was not the bank people who said "we want this consular attestation," but Mr. de Quadros suggested to them that they should not recognise documents without it. What attestation could Mr. de Quadros give that would be of the slightest value? The documents were sent from outside Bombay and what could he know about them? Mr. de Quadros had used the word "usurpation;" but this arrogating to himself the attestation of documents was grievous usurpation on his part; and of course it was done away with. If a document comes from France and has been executed in France, and a British court has to deal with it what the British court requires is that its authenticity should be certified by the British Consul or a diplomatic authority resident in the place where the document was executed. Who ever heard of a document coming from France being taken to a French Consul at the place to which it was sent that he might give an attestation? The French Consul in such a case could get no more information from the document than the court which had to decide with reference to it. I will not say that Mr. de Quadros made these suggestions in order to put money into his pocket, but it is clear that if they were carried out they would take money from the pockets of other people. The consular regulations declared therein any document to be considered authentic in or out of court when executed in foreign territory it should be legalised by the Consul at the place from which it was sent. Does Mr. de Quadros misunderstand that? It simply means that if a person here in Bombay wants a document authenticated, which document he intends to send to Portugal he must take it to the Portuguese Cousul here. That is the duty of the Portuguese Consul in Bombay. It is not his duty to protect the interests of the banks of the city, but the interests of the people he represents; but Mr. de Quadros seems to think it is his duty to usurp the functions of others. Mr. de Quadros sent to the Bank and suggested that every document coming from Portugal should have his consular attestation. That was a most illegal and arbitrary act and was wholly unjustifiable. He may have done it from a misapprehension of his position, but those who suffered had a right to complain. He also writes to the Customs House authorities a letter saying that documents purporting to be issued from the Goa Custom House should receive his attestation. This is nonsense pure and simple. Any document coming from say Lisbon, for instance, need only be certified there. It does not need Mr. de Quadros' attestation. The claim he set up was perfectly ridiculous. He must have a very exalted notion of the value of his signature and of the attestation. But Mr. Trevor gives orders at the Customs House, that no such document should be accepted unless first attested by the Consul. This arrangement, he said, would be a great assistance to his department. Of course he is anxious to have as many seals and vouchers on a such document as he can, but that is not the point. Look at the hardship on the persons who suffered from it. It was not Mr. de Quadros' duty to protect British subjects. It was not his duty to protect the British Savings Bank. What wonder, then, that the Portuguese community of Bombay should say it is better for us to have a Consul of our own nation than one of another nationality, who seems to have very little sympathy with us. I think it was a most apt and proper complaint tomake. There was no necessity for his setting himself up to insist upon the attestation of these documents. Nothing particular occurred to justify him in this course. But he does it, because he conceived it was necessary, when he took the office, to alter everything without reference to the feelings or the pecuniary benefit of the Portuguese community. On representation being made to the authorities the order of the Custom House officials was cancelled, and the bank people also do not now seem to pay any attention to Mr. de Quadros' suggestion to them. The Governor of the Portuguese mission was one of those whom the Consul got to issue an order to his priests not to certify various ecclesiastical matters, but to send to the Consul. I have no doubt that this was not done to put money into Mr. de Quadros' pockets, but it would result in many cases in a sum of money being taken out of the pockets of the petitioner. Mr. de Quadros said poor persons were not asked to pay a fee; but why should any person pay a fee that was unnecessary even if he was not a poor man. It was rather hard on the poor man who had been entitled to get the document signed without payment to be compelled to go to a priest and certify that he was a poor man before he could get the Consul's signature gratis. The hardship of this was acknowledged by authorities higher than Mr. de Quadros, and every one of his innovations were abolished by superior authority. The fact is that Mr. de Quadros' signature is not nearly so valuable as he supposes it to be. But there is just one other matter I wish to speak of, it is with reference to the publication of this affair. It is only under the eighth section that any question about publication arises. What publication has been proved beyond sending the document to the Kingdom of Portugal? The complaint did not come from one individual, but from a community, and for the purpose of getting signatures and in order that it might reach the ears of the whole community it had to be circulated among them, and this was perfectly justifiable. For the purpose of being made public it was sent to Portuguese journalists, members of the Portuguese legislature so that the minds of those who had to deal with it might be brought to bear upon it. There was nothing in all this which was not legitimate or which showed malice, and I submit, sir, that you have no right to deal with any publication in this matter taking place out of British territory. There is ample evidence of publication in Bombay. Resolutions were passed at a public meeting in favour of the representations made in the petition, but you must bear in mind that this was not a petition emanating from two or three people, but from a large public meeting. Mr. Payne then thanked his Worship for having listened to him with so much attention, and in conclusion said:—Do you think fit to say of my clients that they have published defamatory statements with regard to Mr de Quadros and have been guilty of a criminal offence. They are gentlemen of respectable position in society, and before you make up your mind, if you are disposed to deal with this matter yourself, I would remind you it is not the amount of punishment in the matter, but the fact of a party being found guilty that gives the severest blow. If you think the matter is one which you would be justified in getting adjudicated in a superior court, my clients would, considering the important principle involved, submit to that without any hesitation But if you consider that you can deal with it yourself, recollect that these gentlemen were actuated by no sordid motive or by malice, but have acted simply with the desire to assist those who are not able to assist themselves, the humble and poor members of the Portuguese community. I would ask you to bear that in mind when you come to consider the evidence in this case.

The case was then adjourned until to-day (Monday).

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the court on Friday last at the High Court, Appellate Side, before Mr. Justice M. Melvill and delegates, the case of Pirozbai against Nowrojee Eduljee and Mabruk, woman, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Manekshaa appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the respondent. There was no appearance for the co-respondent.

The plaintiff was married in 1848 at Bombay to the defendant, now a clerk in the office of the Resident at Aden, and shortly afterwards accompanied him to Aden, where she lived with him, and there were as the issue of the marriage two children, both of whom died in their infancy. From the year 1865 defendant had successively kept three Somali women in a separate house, and by two of them he had two daughters and two sons, all of whom are now living. He had continually treated the plaintiff with great unkindness and cruelty, and had prevented her from holding any sort of communication with her relations in Bombay. The effect of the long-continued ill-treatment was that plaintiff's health was greatly impaired, and in pursuance of medical advice she left Aden in March, 1878, and came to Bombay, where she has resided ever since. She prayed for a decree for a dissolution of marriage or a judicial separation, with provision for a permanent alimony. In September, 1879, the plaint having been filed in July of that year, a sum of Rs. 40 a month was allowed to the plaintiff by order of the court by way of alimony *pendente lite*. The defendant, in his written statement, alleged that the Somali women referred to in the plaint were prostitutes. As to the acts of adultery alleged against him he said they were to the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the plaintiff; and that she was accessory thereto and condoned them. Issues in the case were settled in March, 1880, and in the same month on the application of the plaintiff a commission for taking evidence was issued, directed to the Political Resident or his Assistant at Aden.

On the return of the commission the case came on again for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson commented upon portions of the evidence taken on commission, and asked permission to amend the plaint by inserting therein an allegation, that he defendant used to bring prostitutes into his house where the plaintiff resided with him.

The judge declined to lay before the delegates matter not averred in the plaint, and refused permission to amend it. After some discussion, the court (concurring with the delegates) was of opinion that neither the charge of cruelty nor adultery was proved; and his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, to be recovered out of the separate property, if any, belonging to the plaintiff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice KEMBALL and Mr. Justice F. D. MELVILL.)

A CONVICTION UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA VS. LARKYA GUNGYA.

UNDER the provisions of section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Sessions Judge of Tanna, reported to the High Court the proceedings of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, first class magistrate Tanna, in the above case. The accused was convicted, under section 43 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, of "keeping in his possession apparatus for manufacturing liquor without a license from the Collector." The conviction was, the Sessions Judge thought, evidently under clause f. of the section though it was not quoted by the magistrate in his judgment. Section 14 of the Act should also have been quoted as authority for the conviction. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer 20 days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid. Now the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the conviction was erroneous, because the magistrate had not found, as he was bound to do, that the accused kept the apparatus "for the purpose of manufacturing liquor." It is not the mere keeping of apparatus which can be used for manufacturing liquor that is punishable under the law. It is the using, keeping, or having in possession certain materials, &c., for a particular purpose, which constitutes the offence. The magistrate's judgment was entirely silent as to the purpose for which the articles found in the accused's house were kept. Ordinarily the mere possession of materials for manufacturing liquor would no doubt warrant a presumption as to the purpose for which they were kept; and such possession would generally throw on the possessor the burden of proving his innocence. But in the present case, the Sessions Judge remarked, an explanation was given which was not shown to be false. The accused was formerly a liquor contractor, and the inference be apparently wished to be drawn from the fact was that the apparatus found in his possession had been in his possession from the time when he held a license. He was not asked when he had procured the still, earthen jar, &c., which were found in his house, and when he ceased to use them legally or had last used them at all. He ought to have been questioned on these points in order that he might have the opportunity of explaining fully his possession. There was no evidence of recent use of the still, &c. One witness said that the articles appeared to have been recently used; and another expressed a contrary opinion. And the magistrate did not consider the question in his judgment. He evidently thought that it was sufficient to find that the articles were in accused's possession, and that they were articles for manufacturing liquor. If, the Sessions Judge observed, the magistrate had formally recorded the points for determination in the case, as he was required by section 464 of Act 10 of 1872 to do, and had framed those points with due regard to the express terms of the Act under which the accused was tried, the trial would probably have been more satisfactory than it was. The Sessions judge was therefore of opinion that the conviction and sentence should be reversed, that the fine should be refunded, and that the order confiscating the apparatus found in accused's house should be cancelled.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the proceedings in the case, held that it was not necessary that the trying magistrate should draw the inference which the accused "apparently wished to be drawn." Under section 53 of the Abkari Act, the burden was on the accused to account satisfactorily for the possession of the apparatus. Whether it was sufficient for the accused to say that he was formerly a liquor contractor was a matter for the magistrate to determine. There had clearly been no error in law in the conviction of the accused. The record and proceedings were returned.

(Before Mr. Justice KEMBALL and Mr. Justice F. D. MELVILL.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA VS. HASSAN BAPU.

THE prisoner, a police patel, was committed for trial by Mr. Meherjibhoy Cuverjee, magistrate first-class, Sattara, and was tried in July last, before Mr. R. F. Mactier, Sessions Judge Sattara, and two assessors, for criminal breach of trust as a public servant in two separate instances. He was entrusted with two sums of two annas each levied from the owners of two ponies that were pounded. The payments were proved by the owners of the two ponies, and the fact that the fines were not entered as received was shown by the pound-book. Prisoner admitted having received the fines and not fully credited them, alleging that it was a mistake. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him, for each offence, to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer one month's further imprisonment. Having appealed from the above sentences to the High Court, his case was heard before their Lordships on the 26th ult., when Mr. Ganesh R. Kirloskar appeared for him, and Mr. Nanabhai, Goverenment Pleader, in support of the conviction.

Mr. Justice Kemball delivered the decision of the court. His Lordship said.—The prisoner, a police patel and *ex-officio* pound-keeper, has been convicted of criminal breach of trust as a public servent in two instances in having dishonestly misappropriated on one occasion a sum of two annas, and on another a sum of one anna, being fines levied in respect of the seizure of cattle; and has been sentenced for each offence to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to further rigorous imprisonment for one month. It is not disputed that the above monies were received and were not accounted for; and the only question is whether there was a dishonest application of them? The Sessions Judged has presumed a criminal intent on the part of the prisoner from the fact of his having failed to forward the said monies to the mamlutdar; and no doubt the general evidence of embezzlement consists in the proof of the receipt of money which is not accounted for; but there are in the present case circumstances which, we think, tend considerably to weaken the inference that the monies was fraudulently appropriated. The kulkarni was the person entrusted with the keeping of the accounts. He admits that the omission to enter the 2 annas, the subject of the first charge, and the entering of 1 anna instead of 2 annas, to which the second charge relates, were entirely due to his own carelessness; and he also admits that he informed the prisoner that there were exactly Rs. 10 in his (prisoner's) hands to be despatched to the mamlutdar. No doubt the prisoner ought to have known that, although the accounts showed a balance of Rs. 10 exactly in hand, he really had three annas more; but while there is nothing to show what the arrangements are in villages for the safe custody of pound monies—and we have been unable to obtain any information on the subject from the Government Pleader—we find that the prisoner is unable to read or write; that when questioned on the subject by the carkoon, whose duty it was to examine the pound account, he at once admitted that he had received 2 annas as fines on each of the two occasions; and that his omission to forward the balance of 3 annas could not possibly have escaped detection, for the first 2 annas were forwarded to him through the kulkarni by the mamlutdar together with the feeding charges, and he acknowledged their receipt; and with regard to the second 2 annas—as that sum was the regulated amount of fine—the entry of 1 anna must at once have attracted attention. It is not suggested that the kulkarni was a party to the fraud alleged; and it may be assumed that the prisoner was ignorant of the mistakes made by the kulkarni. That the prisoner was guilty of carelessness is, we think, clear; but we are unable to find that the evidence is sufficient to establish with moral certainty the intention on his part to dishonestly appropriate the monies. We are compelled, therefore, to differ from the Sessions Judge and must reverse the convictions and sentences. It was directed that the prisoner be immediately discharged: the fines to be refunded to him.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—SEPT. 4.

(Before Mr. HART.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

HAJEE EBRAHIM FACKEER MAHOMED VS. FRANK HARRIBOARD.

MR. SAYANI appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 650, alleged to be due under an agreement entered into on the 24th of May for unloading defendant's cargo. Defendant is master of the s. s. Thessaly, and the cargo, consisting of 2,400 tons of coal, was agreed to be discharged by the 31st May. But, in fact, the whole of it was not unloaded till the 1st June; therefore the defendant refused to pay anything on the ground of breach of contract.

The plaintiff's story was that he was always ready to take in his boats as much cargo as could be discharged, but the captain would not keep a sufficient number of coolies at work. This was the reason why of the four boats that were sent alongside two were returned unloaded. There were 77 tons of coal left undischarged when the contract time expired, which could easily have been conveyed ashore in time, had not the captain, for want of a sufficient number of hands, sent the boats away unloaded.

The captain, on the other hand, gave evidence which was corroborated by the officers of the vessel and a dubash boy to the effect that no boats were sent away unloaded, as alleged by the defedant, on the 31st May; that he had employed four gangs of coolies, and four batches were worked. These gangs were able to take out about 600 tons cargo, but never more than 450 tons were taken out, the reason being that the plaintiff, in spite of frequent remonstrances, did not send as many boats as would enable all the gangs employed to do a fair day's work. As matters stood, one out of four gangs may be said to have remained idle. The coolies were supplied by Mr. Grennan, and they were agreed to be paid by the ton. But in addition to what the captain paid per ton, he, when remonstrated with by Mr. Grennan for keeping the coolies without work, saw it but fair to pay him Rs. 105 compensation. This was not the only loss which the captain said he suffered. He was to sail with passengers and cargo on the 5th of June, which he could not do; because he was not able to take in all the cargo by that time on account of the delay in discharging the coal.

His Honour said that the whole case rested upon one circumstance, whether two of the plaintiff's boats were returned unloaded on 31st May. The evidence of plaintiff and of his witnesses was in some respects contradictory, and he had entirely failed to establish his case. The learned judge, therefore, nonsuited the plaintiff with costs; but recommended the captain to give him something by way of remuneration for the work done.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

(*The Bombay Educational Record.*)

THERE is no more important part of a child's education than that which teaches him the duty of kindness towards animals. This has been so strongly felt by those who conduct the proceedings of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, that they invited the local school to compete in writing essays on the duty of kindness. No less than 2,500 schools responded to the invitation, and they sent up 10 000 essays. A great number of these were successful in winning prizes, the chief of which were distributed to the fortunate writers last month by the Princess of Wales. The distribution was made with the graciousness that invariably distinguishes Her Royal Highness, and must have greatly enhanced the value of the books to each recipient. At the close of the proceedings the Prince of Wales made a hearty and appropriate speech, which greatly charmed the large and fashionable company which, under the presidency of Lord Aberdare, had assembled in the interest of creatures who cannot speak for themselves.

Can the Bombay Society do nothing in this way? The duty of kindness towards animals is very imperfectly understood by Indian school children. As a rule, they have no pets, nor have they any of those bright picture-books and interesting stories about animals that are the delight of the English nursery. Consequently, Indian boys and girls seldom take any of that lively and kindly interest in animals' habits and feelings, which is the best possible preliminary to learning what does and what does not constitute kindness to dumb creatures. A superstitious dread of taking life, which is by no means incompatible with the cruel treatment of animals, and with a callousness to prolonged animal suffering, really does nothing to make the Hindu merciful and considerate towards them. The feeling would seem to be merely prohibitive of the act of killing, and to be isolated from the question of the Hindu's daily treatment of his ox or his horse, to which he is kind, or merciless, from considerations that have nothing to do with this item of belief.

At school of course children learn something of their duty to dumb animals; but there is a large field open to our Society in Bombay, in which they may accomplish good that will be more fruitful than fifty prosecutions before the magistrate. A large number, perhaps the majority of instances of cruelty to animals arise from ignorance and thoughtlessness; and apart from punitive measures, the question of their prevention virtually resolves itself into one of teaching young people not to be cruel and how to be kind to the dumb creatures around them. As an instance of the cruelty which ignorance or thoughtlessness may inflict, we have ourselves seen in the streets of Bombay a mere pony painfully dragging along a brougham containing a happy family of well-to-do, respectable people, consisting of two men and a boy on the box, two men behind, and six women and three or four little children inside. On one occasion we saw a vehicle freighted in this way toiling up the slope of the Byculla railway bridge, the axles of the carriage being so bent that it is to this day a mystery why the brougham did not then and there collapse and leave the astonished riders and the much relieved pony to walk home without it.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th August, 1880, was 18,780 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 3,327. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 28th Aug., 1880.	Week ending 30th Aug., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 704	Mds 1,578	...	Mds 874
Amount	Rs. 280	Rs. 628	...	Rs. 348
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 49,631	Mds 54,810	...	Mds 5,159
Amount	Rs. 19,217	Rs. 14,260	Rs. 4,957	..
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 351	Mds. 1,664	..	Mds 1,313
Amount	Rs. 261	Rs. 746	..	Rs. 485
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 110	...	Mds 110	...
Amount	Rs. 292	...	Rs. 292	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,498	Mds 3,102	Mds 1,396	...
Amount	Rs. 4,412	Rs. 2,859	Rs. 1,553	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 7,594	Mds 4,845	Mds 2,749	...
Amount	Rs. 1,969	Rs. 1,265	Rs. 704	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 888	Mds 2,434	...	Mds 1,546
Amount	Rs. 332	Rs. 486	...	Rs. 154
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,930	Mds 4,355	...	Mds 2,425
Amount	Rs. 1,170	Rs. 1,873	...	Rs. 703
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 10,344	Mds 8,283	Mds 2,061	...
Amount	Rs. 945	Rs. 711	Rs. 234	...
STONE—				
Weight	Mds 24,379	Mds 15,155	Mds 9,224	...
Amount	Rs. 1,135	Rs. 770	Rs. 365	...
STATE RAILWAY MATERIALS—				
Weight	...	Mds 26,248	..	Mds26,248
Amount	...	Rs. 12,976	...	Rs. 12,976
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 28,224	Mds 24,999	Mds 3,224	...
Amount	Rs. 12,874	Rs. 9,140	Rs. 3,234	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,28,693	Mds 1,47,463	...	Mds18,780
Amount	Rs. 42'387	Rs. 45,714	...	Rs. 3,3 7

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 28th August, 1880, was 1,10,201 maunds, and in money Rs. 58,696. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1879, as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 28th Aug. 1880.	Week ending 30th Aug 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 19,858	Mds 6,982	Mds12,376	...
Amount	Rs. 20,210	Rs. 8,068	Rs. 12,142	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 36 394	Mds 15,414	Mds20,980	..
Amount	Rs. 18,097	Rs. 7,594	Rs. 10,503	..
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,28,907	Mds 69,946	Mds58,381	
Amount	Rs. 56,947	Rs. 25,246	Rs. 31,701	
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 5,603	Mds 82	Mds 4 921	
Amount	Rs. 2,785	Rs. 31	Rs. 2,754	
TEPLSEED—				
Weight	Mds 190	Mds 898	..	
Amount	Rs. 124	Rs. 575	..	
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,666	Mds 1,359	Mds 3,307	
Amount	Rs. 2,210	Rs. 653	Rs. 1,557	
SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 3,951	Mds 3,115	Mds 836	
Amount	Rs. 2,282	Rs. 1,890	Rs. 392	
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 11 315	Mds 10,473	Mds 842	
Amount	Rs. 4,863	Rs. 4,939	...	
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,961	Mds. 3,481	..	
Amount	Rs. 4,718	Rs. 11,905	..	
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 11,652	Mds 10,472	Mds 1,180	
Amount	Rs. 16,362	Rs. 14,418	Rs. 1,944	
GENERAL GOODS				
Weight	Mds 1,78,795	Mds 94,131	Mds 9,664	
Amount	Rs. 67,455	Rs. 62,038	Rs. 5,417	
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,26,492	Mds 2,16,291	Md 110201	..
Amount	Rs. 1,93,053	Rs. 1,37,357	Rs. 58,696	..

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL ROBERTS'S VICTORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR THROUGH CHAMAN, SEPT. 4.

General Roberts has attacked and dispersed Ayub Khan's Army. He captured 28 guns. The Kabuli regiments retreated up the Arghandab, our Cavalry pursuing.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

General Roberts has attacked Ayub Khan, and has dispersed his army. He captured twenty-seven guns.

The Kabulis retreated up the Arghandab valley.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

A great battle has been fought in which General Roberts was victorious. He has taken twenty-seven guns from Ayub Khan. No particulars are known of the loss on either side.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

News received from Quetta, dated 3rd instant, states, General Phayre telegraphs through Chaman that General Roberts has attacked and dispersed Ayub's force and captured twenty-seven guns. The Kabulis retreated up the Arghandab.

THE DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Ayub's force was attacked and completely dispersed on the 1st September by General Roberts. His camp and twenty-seven guns were taken, including the two Horse Artillery guns lost at Maiwand.

Our Cavalry killed several hundred fugitives. Ayub is believed to have fled to Khakrez.

The Kabuli Infantry retired up the Arghandab valley, the Heratis making for the Helmund.

The following casualties are reported :—

Captain Straiton, 22nd Regiment, killed.

72nd Highlanders :—Lieut. Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome, killed :—Captain Murray and Lieutenant Monro, wounded ; seven men killed, and eighteen wounded.

92nd Highlanders :—Lieutenants Menzies and Donald Stewart, wounded ; eleven men killed, and thirty-nine wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Battye, 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, 2nd Sikhs, wounded.

The casualities among the native troops are not yet ascertained, but are believed not to be excessive.

MURDER OF LIEUT. MACLAINE.

Lieut. Maclaine, Horse Artillery, was found murdered on the capture of Ayub's camp.

DEATH OF COL. SHEWELL.

Colonel Shewell has died of the wounds he received in the sortie of the 16th ult.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S ACCOUNT OF AYUB KHAN'S DEFEAT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

A telegram from General Roberts, dated Kandahar, September 2nd, states the report of the reconnaissance carried out by General Hugh Gough and Colonal Chapman on August 31st, afforded all the necessary information regarding the enemy's position.

"I found it was quite practicable to turn his right, and thus place myself to the rear of the Baba Wali range, where Ayub Khan's main camp was. I decided on doing so and commenced to attack shortly after nine yesterday morning. To cover my design I made preparations for a direct attack upon the Baba Wali Kotal. This feint was entrusted to the troops of the Kandahar garrison, under Lieutenant General Primrose, who also arranged to occupy my advanced positions by the previous day.

At the same time the Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier General Hugh Gough, advanced upon our left and without difficulty reached the Arghandab, when it was well placed for pursuit should the enemy break either towards Girishk or Khakrez. The attack was made by the first and second Brigades, under Brigadier Generals MacPherson and Baker respectively, with the third Brigade under Brigadier General MacGregor in support, the whole of the infantry being under the command of Major General J. Ross.

An elevated village within twelve hundred yards of our position was strongly held by the enemy and had first to be taken. This was done in the most gallant manner by the 92nd Highlanders and the 2nd Goorkhas, covered by the fire of the C. 2 R. A. and the new screw gun Battery. The two Brigades then advanced through the orchard and enclosures fighting steadily, the left of the second Brigade being brought gradually round until the village of Pir Paimal was reached. At this point the enemy were in great force and fought most resolutely, but nothing could resist the determined advance of the British troops. Shortly after this the reserve slope of the Baba Wali Kotal was reached and the standing camp of Ayub at Mazra became visible. All the enemy's attempts to stem the torrent were fruitless.

By twelve at noon the camp was in our possession with twenty seven pieces of ordnance, which include our own guns lost on July 27th. The casualties in addition to those reported yesterday include Major Willcock, 3rd [Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Baker, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieut. Nevill Chamberlain, Central India Horse, all slightly wounded. The 92nd Highlanders had fifty-one wounded, three of whom have since died ; and the 72nd had seventeen wounded, one of whom has died. Amongst native troops eleven were killed and seventy-two wounded. Total wounded of casualties about 210.

The Cavalry Brigade marches tomorrow to Kokaram, where it will be well placed, and this will facilitate supplies being brought into the city.

A small detachment marches to-morrow to open up communications with General Phayre."

THE KHYBER PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

In view of our evacuation of Kabul the following arrangements will be made for keeping open the Khyber Pass :—The Khyber Maliks and a portion of the Shinwari tribe holding Loargi and Landi Kotal will be summoned to Peshawur, shortly after the 7th inst., with a view to arrangements theresent, and keeping the Pass free of foreign influence or interference.

The government will continue to recognise the independence of the Khyber Maliks, who will receive compensation for the tolls abolished in the pass since Col. Mackeson's time. Our troops in the Khyber will be withdrawn so soon as the completion of the Pass arrangements justify a withdrawal.

Under the new arrangements the subsidy to the Afridi tribes may undergo modification. Similar arrangements with the Mohmands will be made later on.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 4.

Steady rain has been falling all night. It is still raining.

RAIN AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, SEPT. 4.

It is raining here, and we anticipate a good fall. The rice crops have been damaged a good deal by want of rain.

THE NAINI TAL MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

Private Davey, 33rd regiment, Naini Tal, was charged with the murder of a native woman before the Assistant Commissioner, and committed to the High Court. Mr. Justice Straight, with the permission of the Local Government, proceeded to hold a sessions at Naini Tal. The Jury found Davey guilty of culpable homicide. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE KASHMIR CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGGAR, SEPT. 3.

A terrible fire, which destroyed over 150 houses, and which threatened to destroy the capital, occurred last evening. The opportune aid of the Maharajah, Princes, and Dewans averted more serious and disastrous ravages. The flames, fanned by a strong breeze, ran along both sides of the streets with great rapidity, and the houses and shops, which are all built of wood, ignited instantly. The heir-apparent, Rajah Partab Singh, and his brother, the Commander-in-Chief, with Dewan Luchman Doss, worked shoulder to shoulder with the troops and police, thereby saving many lives and considerable property. The loss of life, though not yet fully ascertained, is very small, and those who sustained injuries received prompt medical assistance.

GRAPE CULTURE IN KASHMIR.

SRINAGGAR, SEPT. 4.

The first cluster from the Maharaja's vineyard of French grapes was cut to-day. At the *déjeuner* which followed the ceremony toasts of the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy, the Maharaja, and the French Republic were drunk in sparkling wine manufactured from Kashmir wild grapes, by Monsieur Ermans, manager of the Maharaja's vineyard.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COMMONS' REMONSTRANCE WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington dissented from the terms of Mr. Parnell's resolution of remonstrance with the Lords, when the latter moved that the Registration Voters' (Ireland) Bill be tacked on to the Appropriation Act.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster opposed the motion, and blamed the Lords for the course they had taken. He further said, that if they persisted in such proceedings, it would in time become necessary to amend the constitution of the House of Lords.

There was great excitement in the House. The motion was negatived by 58 against 23.

SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 3.

The Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade ordering the immediate surrender of the town of Dulcigno.

GENERAL BURROWS'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said he admitted that General Burrows's defeat was discreditable, and the country was determined to know who is to be held responsible for it.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The House of Lords has adopted the Commons, amendments in the Burials Bill

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 7th inst.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETURN.

Mr. Gladstone has returned from his cruise, quite well.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 4.

The Czar has arrived at Livadia. A report is current that the railway at Charkoff was mined.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY VOTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Vote for the Irish Constabulary has been passed.

Mr. Parnell has promised to use his influence to prevent outrages in Ireland.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., succeeds Lieut General Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., in the Rawal Pindi command.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3.

The Anchor Line Steamer Brittannia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	Bales
Do. Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	6,000	do.
Do. Do. Imports of Surats	24,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	617.000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	110,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.....	44,000	do.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s.
40's Mule Twist	10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. Do.	87⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52½

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into Bank of England.

Arrival—Deccan.

In a Supplement this morning we give a full report of the Portuguese Defamation case ; some interesting details respecting the recent scare in Scind ; and other news.

When the last Mail left Europe Sir Richard Temple was at Vichy.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on Monday, the 13th instante not the 6th instant., as was stated the other day.

Brigadier General H. Brooke was the eldest son of Mr. G. F. and Lady Arabella Brooke, of Ashbrooke, Fermanagh, and nephew of the late Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., and the 12th Earl of Huntingdon. He married the eldest daughter of Major General Leonard Christopher, of Mansfield, Bucks, by whom he leaves four children.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. E. Walters, Headmaster of the Byculla Schools, has been advised by the officer in medical charge of the schools, in consequence of a throat affection, to retire from the honorary conductorship of the Bombay choral festivals. With the exception of the festival of 1876, when Mr. Walters was in England, he has presided at all the festivals since their inauguration in 1873. We hear that Mr. Walters will be succeeded by Mr. M. R. Wyer, who will conduct at the forthcoming festival, when Mr. Mant will, for the second time preside at the organ.

The Commander-in-Chief has directed that no men be detained, whose 7th, 13th, or 22nd year of service will expire before the 16th November 1881, but that all men under these conditions of service be sent to England this trooping season.

The Government of India has decided that probationers for the Staff Corps, who have been unable to pass by the higher standard in Hindustani, owing to prolonged active service with their corps, may, on return from service, have six months extension of their probationary term to pass in. Application in each case is to be made to the Adjutant General, Simla.

Mr. White, the Collector of Broach, has put a list in circulation among the European, Parsee, and Hindoo communities of that place with a view to get some money subscribed towards the Bombay Military Relief Fund.

The death is announced of Major P. Murray, of the Commissariat Department, at Poona on the evening of Thursday last. The deceased officer was attached to the Commissariat Department, Belgaum, from which station he removed to Poona a few days before his death. He had been sick for a long time, and was very weak, and all medical skill proved fruitless. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon. A company of 100 rank and file of the 4th King's Own Regiment, under the command of an officer, was drawn up and proceeded with the funeral party in honour of the deceased officer. The following is the record of the deceased officer's war services :—Served with the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab in 1848-49 ; at the siege and surrender of Moolan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city, breach, and capture of the town ; battle of Guzerat, surrender of the Sikh army at Rawal Pindi, and the final pursuit of the Afghans to the entrance of the Khyber Pass (medal and two clasps) ; served in the Land Transport Corps in Persia at the end of the war in 1857 ; as Adjutant of the 3rd Belooch Regiment against the rebels at Nuggur Parkur in 1859, driving from and occupying their position in the hills after the night attack on the Kutcherry on the 20th June, and subsequent pursuit and destruction of the rebels.

We hear negotiations have been going on for some time past between Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, and His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, for the sale of their Coorla estate for about £70,000 sterling. This estate has been in the family of the Hormarjees, of Lowjee Castle, for nearly three-quarters of a century. It was originally given by the East India Company, in the year 1812, to the first Hormarjee, in recognition of valuable services rendered to the State. In those days the value of the estate was about £5,000, and it was hampered by a very large tax, which the succeeding Hormarjees were obliged to pay to Government every year. During the administration of Sir James Carnac, that tax of nearly Rs. 8,000 a year, was removed, out of regard for the Hormarjee family. This act of leniency towards them met with a strong opposition on the part of some members of the India Council ; but Hormarjee's influence with the Forbes Mathesons was something very great in those days, and they upheld the action of Sir James Carnac. The first Sir Charles Forbes and was the presiding genius of the Board of of Directors, and he insisted on making Coorla, a free hold state, which was done. Up to this time the value of this estate was very small ; but in 1864, with that marvellous good luck, which has attended all their operations, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee were able to sell to a company of five people (of whom they were one,) the Coorla estate for £200,000, or twenty lacs. They did not get the whole of this money, but they got more than half of it, and as the other partners failed during the crisis Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee bought up their shares for a mere song, and became the owners of the whole estate again. After reaping so many advantages from it already, they are now finally selling it for a very handsome price. When we think its originial value was only £5,000, we find how the value of land has increased in spite of commercial depression and other causes. It is rumoured that the Maharaja Holkar wants to purchase the Coorla estate from Messrs. Hormarjee for his second son, whom he wants to make a landlord in the British dominions. It is also whispered abroad that His Highness intends purchasing several other estates besides the Coorla one.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that men enlisted under Acts prior to that of 1870, and who have not re-engaged under that Act or under the Army Discipline Act, 1879, or extended their army service under the provisions of G. O. C. C. 9th September and 27th October 1879, (pages 453 and 592) of the regiments named—15th Hussars, 2-1st Foot, 1-5th Foot, 1-6th Foot, 59th Foot, 2-60th Foot, 66th Foot, 73rd Foot, 83rd Foot, 85th Foot, 92nd Foot—under orders to return to England, and who are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the following regiments :—From the 15th Hussars to 6th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars, 17th Lancers. From Infantry Regiments to the 2-2nd Foot, 2-4th Foot, 2-6th Foot, 2-7th Foot, 2-8th Foot, 2-11th Foot, 1-12th Foot, 2-13th Foot, 2-14th Foot, 2-15th Foot, 2-16th Foot, 2-17th Foot, 1-25th Foot, 29th Foot, 33rd Foot, 34th Foot, 78th Foot, 88th Foot, 90th Foot, 100th Foot, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* :—" We learn that the Very Rev. Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, has of late been frequently closeted with Pope Leo XIII. It is more than surmised that the subject of these frequent Conferences is to be found in the alarming symptoms that have shown themselves, that Italy is being urged to follow the example set by France in the treatment of the Religious Orders."

And the same paper in its next paragraph mentions a fact which goes some way to explain why the continental nations are becoming impatient of the teaching of the religious orders in question :—" Both Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have, notwithstanding their captivtiy, followed the example of their predecessors in having a medal struck on St. Peter's day recording the salient fact of the year. This year the reverse of the medal represents in allegory the restoration of Christian philosophy. There is the figure of St. Thomas standing, with one hand welcoming scholastic philosophy, with the other pointing to Theology as a beneficent queen *to whom all sciences ought to be subordinate.*" If science be another name for the truth of things, why should it be subordinate to theologians, who may after all know less that a Galileo about say the revolution of the earth round the sun ? Could the clerical mind only understand the impression which antiquated claims of this sort make upon the average lay intellect all the world over !

Says the *Bombay Review* :—Wanted, rupees two thousand, four hundred and fifty eight, in order to make up the Bombay Irish Relief Fund, to the handsome amount of one lakh. Once more we point to this splendid opportunity for some charitable donor to signalise himself in our local history of benevolence. By thus coming forward as the last man to subscribe to this Irish Relief Fund, and making it up to the fine round sum of one hundred thousand rupees, he may make his mark in this generation. Such a handsome and timely donation, besides doing a world of good to the famine and fever striken people of Connaught, would be of immense local service in clearing the way to close the accounts of Dr. Weir and his colleagues, and in leaving the ground free for the Military Relief Fund to go forward. If no single donor is forthcoming some " undivided family" might join to subscribe the Rs. 2,458 ; or better still, it might be contributed by some wealthy caste. Some of the Guserati caste funds might be fairly indented upon for this purpose. But, anyhow, the credit and good name of Bombay demand that this little lot of two thousand odd should be made up without further delay. Who bids ? Vernacular papers please copy. But there are two or three lucky European inhabitants of Bombay who, out of their speculative and other gains of the last year or so, could well afford to make the sum up amongst them. Unfortunately all but one are—Scotchmen ; and we fear they will not see it.

The *Pioneer* thinks there can be no doubt "that General Primrose should be immediately recalled and superseded by Sir Frederick Roberts, and this measure, now that the communication with Kandahar is fairly complete, will probably be carried out immediately. Virtually, General Primrose has been superseded by this time, if not recalled."

It is reported from Baghdad, the Press Commissioner informs us, that fresh accounts of robberies and outrages committed by the Hamawand tribe of Koords are received almost daily. They have now divided themselves into four divisions, and are raiding the country in all directions. Our division has plundered Hara Tappa and other villages, and another attacked the Beni Temim Arabs near Roos, killed 17 of them, and carried off all their sheep and cattle. An officer of Lepticbs was recently killed by them together with 8 or 10 Lepticbs who were with him, and there was a rumour at Mosul that they had been joined by a party of regular troops. The Hamawand, though a petty class of some 300 or 400 families only, are noted for their turbulence and bravery, and are recruited by the wild spirits of other mountain tribes. They are well mounted and mostly armed with breach loaders, and are greatly feared throughout the country. It is lately reported that the Hamawand have surrounded and besieged Sulimamigeh, a town of which they claim to be the rightful possessors. Sulimamigeh is garrisoned by Turkish troops, and reinforcements are being despatched to their assistance.

We are told, says the Iabore paper, that when the news of the accession of Abdul Rahman to the throne of Kabul reached the Russian garrison towns in Central Asia, they were illuminated, and thanksgiving services were held. "We can easily understand the cause of the rejoicing. The Russians know well now that by our own acts, the cession of Afghanistan to them is inevitable, in the mere efflux of time." What a conclusion to base upon a rumour obviously false !

A Calcutta paper tells us that a grand inspection of the entire working of the Telegraph Department was ordered by the Director-General of the Telegraph Offices in India about a fortnight ago. The inspection is being conducted by Mr. J. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Telegraphs, aided by Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, c z. The inspection has not concluded yet, in consequence of Mr. Douglas being engaged in reforming the office, consequent on the recent defalcations.

The appointment of their new Governor having been settled, the Madrasees are turning their attention to the question, who is to be the Private Secretary ? The *Madras Mail* writes :—" We have heard nothing further about the rumour that Mr. J. C. Loch is to be Private Secretary to the new Governor. Mr. Loch is in indifferent health, but his means are slender, and he is a first cousin of Mr. Adam. Moreover, in Lord Napier and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot he has friends who will gladly say a good word for him. It was owing to the recommendation of the latter that he was appointed Private Secretary to Lord Hobart. It is much to be desired, however, in the best interests of this Presidency, that Mr. Adam will not avail himself of the services of his relative, and that he will be wise enough to return to the good old plan of selecting a Civil Servant for the Secretaryship. If the Service itself were polled, we imagine that Mr. Arundel would be returned for this responsible office. Mr. Arundel was Private Secretary to " Robinson, Governor," and never was Governor better served in this Presidency. The appointment should be filled by a man who has a mind of his own, combined with wide experience, tact, and courtesy. Private Secretaries who are the mere dittoes of their patrons are little better than writing machines. It is a bad joke appointing "anybody" to so delicate a position."

The members of the Civil Service stationed in Bangoon have decided, according to a local paper, that a Civil Service dinner shall be given on the 5th of every month at the Pegu Club. A Committee has been appointed, consisting of five of the members, one of whom has been appointed Honorary Secretary and one as Chairman ; and on these two latter devolve the whole of the arrangements. It is intended by these means, we are told, to bring the whole of the members of the Civil Service at present stationed in Burmah more together, and make the service as popular in that province as it is in other parts of India.

Of Colonel Gordon's mission and the state of affairs in China, the *North China Herald* of August 10th wrote :—" We have received news from the North that Colonel Gordon left Peking either on the 31st ult. or the 1st inst., and that he only spent two days in the capital. He had arrived in Tientsin when the *Fungshun* left on the 3rd inst., and it is said that it is his belief that the high authorities in Peking are drifting into serious complications, from which it will not be easy to extricate themselves, independent of the Russian difficulty. Various rumours were current as to his probable movements, and an impression prevailed in some quarters that he had resigned his commission in the British army. Meanwhile he is the guest of H. E. Li Hungchang. While in the capital it is alleged advances were held out to him by Prince Ch'un, whose antagonism to Li Hung-chang shows no abatement. Another correspondent says it is hazardous to form an opinion from the little information obtainable as to the state of affairs in the capital, and he adds that " we may be all surprised some morning by finding that precisely the contrary to what in all appearances is likely to take place has actually occurred." One thing alone seems certain, namely, that grave dissensions do exist among the principal statesmen connected with the Chinese Government arising out of the Russian difficulty, and it remains to be seen whether these dissension will develope into differences of more serious consequence to China than war with a foreign Power, or whether the now estranged parties will each make concessions and arrive at a settlement without a resort to extreme measure. At present it would appear that the Chinese authorities in Peking are not disposed to act on the advice of a peacemaker, and it is unlikely that Li Hungchang will subordinate himself to their wishes. Since the above was written we have ascertained, on the best authority, that the rumours which have been current as to the resignation of his commission by Colonel Gordon are unfounded. Colonel Gordon is simply carrying out the object with which he came to China of endeavouring to persuade the Government of the inadvisability of a war with Russia on the Kuldja question. Beyond the interest which he has always taken in China as the scene of his earliest military successes, he has, we believe, no ulterior aim in view."

Two Chinamen have been sentenced by Sir John Smale at Hongkong, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for kidnapping a female from Canton and taking her to Hongkong, with intent to sell her for the purpose of prostitution. His Lordship in pronouncing judgment said that the publicity that has been given to the repeated denunciations of kidnapping in that Court seemed to have occasioned in that, as in previous cases, the active co-operation of the general Chinese public, and it was to their denunciation of kidnapping recently that the kidnappers had been brought to justice. He, however, remained of opinion that so long as human beings were marketable chattels like sheep and oxen among the Chinese for domestic purposes, so long would kidnapping be carried on.

The China papers state that very hot weather has been experienced in Peking, the thermometer registering over 100 degrees in the shade.

It is reported in China that the Russian Government intend to expend some £25,000 this year on military and topographical surveys in Central Asia and along the frontiers of China.

The Singapore paper, the *Straits Times*, of Aug. 23rd, states :—A telegram has been received here to-day that the result of the inquiry in Aden into the circumstances under which the pilgrim steamer Jeddah was abandoned by the Captain, has been the loss of his certificate for three years.

The Russian war steamer Africa, 14 guns, Captain Alescoff, arrived at Singapore about the 20th August, *en route* to Nagasaki to join the Russian fleet there. The *Straits Times*, in noticing her arrival, states :—A telegram is reported to have been received here ordering all Russian men-of-war calling in at this port to await further instructions from home.

A telegram to the *Asian*, dated Wednesday last, gives the following as the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

Mr. J. Osborne's Novice, 3 yrs., 6st. 6lbs.	1
" Saville's Stockmar, 3 yrs., 5st. 8lbs.	2
" W. T. Anson's Coromandel II, 4 yrs., 6st. 8lbs.	3

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 31st ultimo announces that Mr. S. Gopal Krishna Iyer, B.C.E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade. The *Madras Mail* remarks on this appointment :—It is some years since a student of the local Civil Engineering College has been nominated to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, and the course now followed indicates a fresh departure in the policy of the Government which is probably the outcome of the views enunciated by his Grace the Governor at the last University Convocation. Mr. S. Gopal Krishna Iyer passed first out of the Civil Engineering College in December 1879 with an Assistant Engineer's certificate and subsequently obtained the degree of bachelor of Civil Engineering at the Madras University.

MAJOR GENERAL BIDDULPH.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., who has been appointed to the Rawal Pindi command, enterd the army in 1843. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman and seige and fall of Sebaastpol. He obtained a medal with four clasps, the 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal, and was made Knight of the Legion of Honour.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 61st Foot, expected by H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates on or about the 7th instant, will be landed on the evening of the day of arrival (if the vessel anchors before 12 noon) and proceed to barracks at Colaba. The strength of the regiments is 6 officers, 239 men, and 6 horses. The Euphrates will put the 98th Regiment (Prince of Wales) on shore at Kurrachee before coming to Bombay.

Two companies of the 29th Regiment arrived at the Colaba railway station by mail train on Saturday. They left Sassoon Dock Station yesterday morning for Khandwa, *en route* for Mhow.

The detachment of the 61st Regiment ex troopship Orontes left Colaba station on Saturday morning for Baroda.

The N. I. Battery Royal Artillery will be despatched to Kurrachee on the morning of the 10th inst. per I. G. S. Tennasserim and Dalhousie. The force of the battery is given in our issue of 3rd inst. The Battery will be located in Kurrachee for garrison duty.

Departure of I. G. S. Quan-Tung.

The I. G. S. Quan-Tung left the harbour yesterday morning for Port Blair and Andaman Islands. She is to relieve the Hugh Rose.

OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT AND THE "ASIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor of the *Asian* is very indignant at being caught tripping, and retaliates at my criticism of his remarks on the Bend Or difficulty in the elegant language of Shoreditch. Without flattering myself on being a "sapient scribe" I felt that it was but fair to the winners of the different sweeps in this country that they should not be misled by the irresponsible effusions of your Bengal contemporary. I do flatter myself that I have had quite as much experience of racing on the English turf as the editor of the *Asian*, and I only regret that the effusion of what I supposed to be the contribution of an ignorant contributor should be backed up in such language. We differ, but there is no reason why we should throw dirt at each other. A straw *target* has no means of objecting, but a human one has, can, and does.

I am told that if I knew what I was writing about I should have known that lotteries are not looked upon (by whom ?) a bets, and that it has been decided over and ove again in the case of club lotteries in England (by whom and when ?) that the prizes in the lotteries go with the stakes.

Precisely, that is exactly my argument and that is the rule of Betting also, vide rule 2, which states that " the interests of the bets are inseparable with the interests of the stakes, *except*—and there is always an exception to a rule, though the Indian scrap—book will probably deny it—when the winning horse is disqualified owing to a default in making stakes ; or if an objection be made to the qualifications of a horse on the ground of incorrect pedigree or nomination, after the race is run the bets shall go to the horse that comes in first, provided he is of the right age and that in other respects he has not transgressed the rules of racing."

Consequently, as I at first stated, whether Bend Or was disqualified or not really made no difference to the drawers of the horse in the several lotteries.—Yours, &c.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The official ukase has gone forth, in the shape of a notification in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*, that 22nd November next is the day for the election of thirty-two loyal subjects of Her Majesty, being duly qualified ratepayers, for seats in the new Corporation which will legally come into existence with the new year. People think it would have been better had the date been fixed a month earlier as was the case on a previous occasion. However, the notification has already relieved the suspense of many an anxious candidate. Time flies quickly and therefore, say the candidates, time must be caught hold of by the forelock. Indeed, if Dame Rumour is to be believed, some of these gentlemen, beardless youths, sons of rich papas, who have nothing particular to amuse themselves with and who are panting to break lances with the elderly veterans of civic renown, have taken time by the forelock with a vengeance. With them canvassing of votes has been as agreeable a pastime as flying of kites ever since the month of June last. Their wisdom is to be admired ; their precaution more so ; for, Sir, is it not the case that in election, as in war, *time* means everything ? It is to be hoped that the success of this class of candidates will be in proportion to the length of time they have taken to secure votes. At least, as they have been in training full six months, it is to be expected they will come out with flying colours on the race-course of election on our biennial Municipal Derby day. The 22nd of November would prove the proverbial Ides of March should they come to grief.

But the law directs that sixteen days thereafter the Justices shall elect *their* sixteen members for the new Corporation. Hence is it not very desirable that gentlemen intending to be elected by the Justices should now come forward in the field ? The names of the ratepayers' candidates are already known far and wide in the city. So that it is but reasonable and opportune that the public should know who are the candidates desirous of being elected by the Justices. The roll of members who form our " Worshipful Bench" is now-a-days longer than that of Homeric heroes. Hence, it is advisable that the large number of voting Justices should know pretty well beforehand who are those citizens that are likely to ask for their suffrages. The names of some well known gentlemen are already freely spoken of. At least, I know for a fact that they are in the field ; but all have not publicly announced themselves, just as you announced sometime ago Mr. Bodger's name. I have not the least doubt that when their names are mentioned both European and Native Justices will be but too glad to vote for them. In their case their civil fame precedes them. They need no recommendation or testimonials. For instance, Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I., Grattan Geary, Esq., P. M. Mehta, Esq., Dr. T. Blaney, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., William Martin Wood, Esq., Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq., C.E., Shantaram Narayan, Esq., and others.

In the second or St. Leger race of the Corporation these may be said to be open horses—sure winners. There are other equally good names, such as those of Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. But these gentlemen and others, equally well known, prefer being elected by the ratepayers who, I am sure, will return them with full honours at the head of the poll in their respective wards, notwithstanding the beardless youths referred to previously. Then there is Sir Jamsetji who has not yet notified his intention to come forward. I daresay if he does betimes the Justices will be glad to nominate him. If not it is most likely Government will appoint him. Talking of Government I may say that very many good names are sure to be on the list when the time comes for them to nominate the remaining sixteen members. But in the meantime it is desirable that the names of all the " dark horses" should be known beforehand—I mean candidates for election by the Justices who have yet remained behind the curtain and not entered the arena publicly. If they do the Justices will be enabled in time to consider names and score those on their lists who may be most known and are presumed most likely to reflect credit on themselves and the city. The impetus to self-government ought to receive a fresh fillip by the nomination of citizens of proved capacity and marked intelligence. It is time, therefore, that all candidates desirous to be elected by the Justices freely gave out their names. I enclose my card.—I remain, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 4. J. P.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE S. P. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am indeed surprised to read the excuses relative to the Ladies' Association of the S. P. G. The young lady in question was a monthly servant on a three years' engagement, she therefore should have been paid up to the end of the month. The vessel *was* advertised certainly to sail on the 21st, but it showed great want of consideration on the part of the society not paying her up to the end of month irrespective of the day of sailing. At or about 11 o'clock on Saturday, 28th, I called myself on one of the ladies of the association. I also wrote to another severaldays before sailing onthe subject, so that *there was ample time* to make arrangements to pay her up to the end of the month, at least which would have been about Rs. 30 for the nine or ten days, and which would have been a great help to her on arriving ; as it is, she lands with *half* a sovereign ! a piece of money which she brought out with her and had kept as a souvinir. Had there been earnestness, thought, or care in the matter, there was ample time to make arrangements, which were so urgently needed —Two hours was ample time to send a paltry sum of Rs. 30 from the Marine Lines to the Apollo Bunder or to the Secretary at the Currency Office, who had instructions to send a sepoy on board to look after her luggage ; but knowing of the circumstances before the arrival of the letter makes it all the more surprising why no step was taken previous to receiving the letter. Your Thursday's correspondent—whoever he or she may be, you must allow—has not been misinformed. It may be said that the young lady herself should have applied beforehand, but this she felt mightbe useless, as she had already made her pay list up *to end of month*, but she was told that it was incorrect, and to make it up to day of sailing, 21st, which she rather unwillingly did. In conclusion, I must add that there should have been no reason for any application of this sort, for it was clearly the duty of such a society to see and enquire themselves as to how any young lady, who has been committed to their care, stands and how she is to manage on landing in England. To show the extraordinary way in which ladies' societies are conducted, at any rate the Ladies Association of the S. P G., to save giving Mrs. C. Rs. 30 they proposed that she should go by P. and O., although by going this way would have cost the society Rs. 200 more (!) as well as being a financial difficulty for herself on Landing, Southampton being much further from her home than Liverpool. Another proposition made to me was, that she could have stayed at the Mission House as the servants, and house were there as usual, but they forgot that she *might feel* hungry during her stay, and servants and a house was not altogether satisfying. I leave you and all tender hearted ones, either inside or outside the mission, to decide whether there has been either discretion, kindness, or common charity displayed by a society which should be characterised by these virtues.

Sept. 4. A LADY SYMPATHISER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Portuguese Defamation Case, Fort Police Court, 2-30 p.m.

Temple Bar Concert, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th inst. :—Burmah (s), from Bussorah ; County of Peebles, Cardiff.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th inst. :—Pachamba (s) and India (s) to Kurrachee ; Thessaly (s), Calcutta ; Australia (s), Southampton. On the 5th inst. :—Inch Keith, Calcutta.

Concert at the Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March	Anersperg	Zichrer.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Auf dem Wasser	.....	Schubert.
Waltz	Oschoener Mai	Strauss.
An Evening about Town		Barquit.
Quadrills	Bon Jour	Zikof.
H. M. S. Pinafore	.....	Sullivan.
Waltz	An der schoenen blauen Donaut	Strauss.
Finale	Rosvina	Battista.
Galop	Zochen	Csersi.

Bombay Yacht Club.—We understand the entire number of debentures in this popular undertaking are now subscribed, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melville having taken up a considerable number. Seeing the great boon this club will prove to Bombay we wish it all the success it deserves.

A Suspicious Character.—Shaik Dawood Ismailjee was on Saturday last sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for being found loitering at night in the native town without any satisfactory excuse, he being a reputed thief.

Refractory Seamen.—James McCaig and James Colton, seamen of the British ship Medea, were on Saturday last sentenced, by Mr. Nana Morojee, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do

Arathoon was confused when the will was shown to him. He became red in the face.

Mr. Branson submitted that the will was not established. The whole story, the learned Counsel observed, was improbable and incredible. Mr. Branson commented on the manner in which the will was to have been written, and on the way in which the will was attested, and he called attention to the evidence as to the finding of the will. The deceased, the learned counsel said, was a business man, and it was extraordinary he should have kept so important a document in the manner in which it was found. As to the signature, the learned counsel said that evidence would be offered to show that it was not that of the late Mr. Edward Arathoon. It would also be shown, Mr. Branson went on to say, that Mr. Edward Arathoon could not have been at Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s stables on the day on which he was alleged to have made the will.

Mr. Samuel Arathoon was called by Mr. Branson as his first witness. He spoke to the signature in the will, saying that the formation of the letters was not like the writing of the late Mr. Edward Arathoon.

Mr. Augustus Arathoon was the next witness, and he said he was at Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s stables in the 24th August last. He was in the office all day, and did not see his brother Edward Arathoon at any time on that day. He added that the signatures to the will was very unlike all the signatures of his brother's he had seen.

Mr. W. E. Smith, chemist, and Mr. Moonesse, an employé of Messrs. Taylor and Co., were examined.

His Lordship examined the first two witnesses every minutely as to how they considered the signature different from Mr. Edward Arathoon's writing. The evidence of these witnesses did not appear to His Lordship to be satisfactory in regard to the question of hand-writing.

His Lordship re-called some of the other witnesses and interrogated them on some points, after which the hearing was adjourned.—*Madras Times.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

REFORM IN UDEYPORE.—The last number of the *Sujjan Kirti Sudhakur* of Udeypore (says the *Jeypore Gazette,*) gives a glowing account of the inauguration of the new State Council at Udeypore under the name of *Sri Muhud Raj Shabha,* or the Supreme State Council of Udeypore, on the 23rd ultimo. His Highness held a grand Durbar, to which the Political Agent, Colonel C. K. M. Walters, and several European gentlemen were invited. The proceedings of the day commenced with the reading of the constitution of the new Council, which was done by the order of His Highness the Maharana, by Pundit Mohun Lall Bisheb Lall, who has been appointed Secretary to the Council. His Highness then rose and addressed the assembly in a short and lucid speech, and announced the name of the persons, 18 in number, who have been appointed members of the Council, of which His Highness has the President. His Highness then expressed hope that all the members would do their best in discharging the duties entrusted to them, and concluded his speech with salutary advice to his new Councillors, and called for the help of God to assist them in carrying on the business of the State. Colonel Walters, the Political Agent, then rose and addressed the meeting, extolling the noble object, which His Highnes has in view, in establishing the Council, and advised the newly appointed members to perform their duties in a manner so as to fully realize the noble hopes entertained of them by His Highness. The members of the Council then read an address to His Highness, thanking him for the honour conferred on them, and promised to discharge the duties entrusted to them to the best of their power, and the proceedings of the evening were concluded with offering of *nuzzurs* to His Highness by the members of the Council.

M. GAMBETTA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

IN France the chief event of the week the mail left was the visit of President Grévy, M. Léon Say, M. Gambetta, M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, Admiral Jauréguiberry, the Minister of Marine, and M. Varroy, the Minister of Public Works, to Cherbourg, to attend the marriage fêtes in that city. They left Paris on Sunday (8th Aug.) morning, and at each of the principal towns at which the presidential party stopped on their way, the mayor, accompanied by members of the municipality, was in attendance to pay his respects to M. Grévy. The only incident on the journey occurred at Bayeux. The Bishop, on waiting on the President at the station, expressed his apprehensions as to the future of the Church. President Grévy replied that the Bishop need be under no uneasiness, as the cause of the Church and the clergy was in no way imperilled. The party arrived at Cherbourg in the afternoon, and had an enthusiastic reception. The weather was splendid, and the roadstead, crowded with shipping, is said to have presented a stirring spectacle. Along the line of railway by which the presidential party travelled there were frequent shouts of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Grévy!" and "Vive Gambetta!" The illuminations are described as vying with those of Paris on the 14th of July. M. Gambetta drove out with M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, and was much cheered, and on the crowd causing a temporary standstill at the Place du Chateau he stood up in the carriage and made a brief speech. He said:—As we are interrupted in our promenade through your streets, I take the opportunity of thanking you for the acclamations with which you have received the head of the State and his devoted and faithful fellow-labourers. How, indeed, could it be otherwise in this valiant town of Cherbourg the great Republican city of Normandy? Yes, you are right to fête the Republic of 1880, which ten years ago, took France crushed, ruined, and annihilated, and has now made her great, strong, and prosperous. It is to the entire nation that we must express our gratitude, and however high the position occupied in different degrees by your guests never forget that above them there is an image sacred and inviolate—that of the Republican mother country, which we can truly say gives us all our joys and all our hopes.

On 10th Aug. there was a naval review. M. Grévy, M. Gambetta, and M. Léon Say made an official inspection of the breakwater and the fleet and the launch of a new fast cruiser. They afterwards went on board the Colbert flagship, where the Minister of Marine presented the principal officers of the squadron. M. Grévy then visited the Flora and also the Enchantress, which had brought over Lord Northbrook, and on board which Admiral Ryder did the honours, the crew cheering as the President left. M. Grévy also went on board Mr. Brassey's yacht. A grand banquet was given in the evening at the Hôtel de Ville, at which a large number of distinguished personages were present. Admiral Jauréguiberry in the course of the evening proposed success to the English navy. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, responded.

M. Gambetta made a speech at an entertainment given to the representatives of the Republican press by the Association of Commerce and Industry. He said:—I am touched by the words just spoken, and especially by the approval which they have received from you. I have never forgotten who I am, whence I come, nor whither I am going. I know that I am sprung from the most obscure ranks of the democracy of workers, and that I entirely belong to it. (Thunders of applause.) Never in the dark hours to which you have referred, nor at the present time, have I aspired to the Dictatorship. I intend to be but a servant of the Democracy, and to serve it in my rank and place. (Applause.) And as you have alluded to that sad period when, ten years ago, if I came to Cherbourg, I came there to perform a sacred duty. Fortune turned against us, and for ten years not one word of boasting or temerity has escaped us. There are hours in the history of Peoples when the right undergoes an eclipse; but in these dark hours it is for the Peoples to render themselves masters of themselves; without turning exclusively to one person, they should accept all devoted support, but not *dominateurs.* (Applause.) They should wait in the calm of wisdom, in the conciliation of all good will, free with their hands and their weapons, within as without. Great reparations can proceed from the right; we, or our children, can hope it for the future is denied to none. (Prolonged applause.) I wish to reply in two words to a criticism that has been passed in connection with this subject. It has sometimes been said that we passionately worship the army, this army that now groups all the national strength, that is now no longer recruited by those who made a profession of soldiering, but from the purest blood of the country. We are reproached with devoting too much time to the examination of the progress of the art of war which shelter the country from danger. But it is not a bellicose spirit that animates and dictates this worship; it is necessary, when one has seen France fallen so low, to raise her, so that she may resume her place in the world. (Applause.) If our hearts beat, it is for this, and not for a bloody ideal; it is that what remains of France may remain entirely ours; it is that we may come on the future and know that in the things of this world there is a justice imminent which comes at its own day and hour. (Prolonged cheering.) It is thus, Messieurs, that one deserves to rise once more, and that one wins the true palms of history. It is history that decides, it belongs to give a definite verdict on men and things. *En attendant* we live, and all honour due is an equal portion of sun and shade—the rest comes in addition. (Applause.) Messieurs, I thank you, and I beg you to tell your fellow-citizens in what spirit we meet us once more. (Long and continued applause.)

The visit of the three Presidents, which was most successful, was brought to a close, when President Grévy and M. M. Gambetta and Léon Say returned to Paris. At the Paris station a large crowd assembled to welcome them, and both M. Grévy and M. Gambetta were loudly cheered.

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3 Bales T. Red Twist.
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On account and at the risk of Framji Curseji & Co.—
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Sauterne quarts do.	"	16	0
Do. pints do.	"	18	0
Cognac Vieux quarts do.	"	28	9

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Cognac Vieux quarts do. 1 doz	"	19	0

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Marcobrunner	"	30 8	" 33 8
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Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star.....	Rs.	20	0 per doz. qts.
Do. do. ** 2 star.....	"	24	0 "
Do. do. *** 3 star.....	"	28	8 "
Muller Frere's Brandy	"	19	0 "
Boulestin & Co. Do.....	"	19	0 "
F. Desandier & Co. * Brandy	"	24	0 "
Fromy and Rogers *** 3 Stars Cognac ...	"	30	0 "

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FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

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Chateau Labranche	"	26	0 Rs. 28 0
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